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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1871. NO. 118.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Allegheny Delegation Agree on the Salary Bill.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Senate Committee on Apportionment—McFarland Resigns and Wickersham is Appointed in His Place—Appropriations for Charitable Institutions—Western Penitentiary $29,358, Western House of Refuge $25,670, Western Pennsylvania Hospital $34,000, Danville Hospital $250,000—The Steamship Bill Passed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1871.

The Allegheny County delegation have agreed upon their Salary Bill, which will be reported in the House on Tuesday.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 3, 1871.

SENATE.

Committee on Apportionment.

The Senate appointed Messrs. Davis, Dill, Albright, Randall, Dechert, Rutan and Olmstead as the Committeee on Apportionment.

A Message from the Governor

Was received, nominating J. P. Wickersham, as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and announcing the resignation of Col. Geo. F. McFarland, to take effect on the confirmation of Mr. Wickersham, who is to perform the duties of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Department in addition to those of Superintendent of Common Schools.

Action on this nomination was on motion of Mr. Rutan, postponed.

Appropriations for Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Billingfelt presented the report of the Board of Public Charities, making recommendations in reference to institutions asking appropriations. The Western Penitentiary asks for $29,400 in salaries and wages, which the board grant; $3,458 deficit in cost of chapel, which the board cannot approve. They grant $5,000 for sewerage and alteration of steam pipes; $500 for hooks; total, $29,358.62.

The Western House of Refuge is allowed $25,670, as follows: Repairs, $4,650; old debts, $5,000; salaries, $5,520; traveling expenses, $500.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $34,000, including for salaries and wages, $21,000; insurance, $2,000; grading ground, $10,000; addition of a second assistant physician, $1,000.

Danville Asylum is allowed $250,000 for completion.

No other institutions in Western Pennsylvania are recommended for appropriations, the Board being exceedingly cautious.

Monongahela College.

Mr. Purman introduced a bill incorporating Monongahela College, at Jefferson, Greene county.

Expenditures for Public Printing.

Mr. Evans introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish a statement in detail of the amounts expended in 1868, 1869 and 1870, for public printing, for paper and for wrappers. Laid over.

Abolition of McFarland's Office.

The bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools, came up on final passage.

Mr. Graham spoke at length, defending his action with reference to Col. McFarland. He had no ill feeling towards him, but the rumor against him rendered his removal imperative for the good of the system. After further debate Mr. White offered an amendment to the bill, giving $1,000 additional to the Superintendent of Common Schools, in consideration of the additional duties imposed. Carried.

Mr. Mumma said after the Governor's nomination, to pass this bill would be insulting the executive, who would either have to withdraw the nomination or veto the bill.

Mr. Osterhout spoke against the bill on time till the hour of adjournment, when pending the question, adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Cost of Printing.

Mr. Clond introduced a resolution requesting the Auditor General to transmit a detailed statement of the cost of public printing during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. Passed.

The Steamship Bill Passed.

Mr. Josephs called up the Senate bill for the American Steamship Company, with amendments introduced by the House Committee, the first confining exemption from taxation to only ten years, the second requiring all vessels to be constructed and equipped in Pennsylvania, and manned mainly in this State.

Mr. Marshall moved to strike out the second provision.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the first proviso.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was lost, yeas 38, nays 57.

Mr. Marshall's amendment was passed by a rise and count after much discussion, in which the friends of the amendment urged that the second proviso would delay the operations of the company and invalidate certain importations to be made for the stock.

Mr. Humphreys moved an amendment providing that materials which the company manufactured, and made an eloquent speech in support of his proposition.

Mr. Marshall said he was willing to trust to the patriotism and sound sense of the directors of the company in patronage of American manufactures.

Mr. Humphreys's amendment was defeated by a rise count vote.

The bill passed second reading, when Mr. Strang moved to go into Committee of the Whole to strike out the tax clause. Defeated by a vote of 46 to 47. The bill then passed finally by a rise vote.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Revision of the Constitution—The Steamship Bill Passed—Defeat in the Allegheny Delegation Under the New Apportionment—The Sharpsburg Bill a Source of Much Trouble—The Soldiers' Orphans Schools—Allegheny Car and Locomotive Company—Inspection of Oils—Compulsory Attendance at Schools, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1871.

The House of Representatives yesterday occupied the entire day in the discussion of the resolution to provide for the calling of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State. During the discussion it was developed that the Democratic members opposed a revision, for fear that the Republican majority might make a constitution too radical for their feelings. The loquacious Schnatterly led off in his usual style—all sound and no sense. He shook his head and looked wise, and after talking half an hour, came to the conclusion that Fayette county was not well represented. The entire day was wasted in the discussion without coming to a vote. The consideration of the question will be resumed on next Wednesday evening, when the assembled wisdom of the State will again demonstrate that they don't know much.

THE PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP BILL.

Has got out of the committee, with amendments. It is rumored that its passage through the committee was delayed for a purpose, and developed to the public just now. It will pass the house by a very decided majority.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Committee on apportionment in the Senate are hard at work, preparing a bill, but the task is a severe one, as the Democrats wish a Democratic appointment and the Republicans a fair apportionment division into districts. Allegheny county lacks about 4,000 resident taxables to entitle it to *three* Senators, and about 1,500 to entitle it to eight members of the House. The ratio will be, for a Senator, 23,300 taxables for a member, and for a member of the House, 8,500. The number of taxables in Allegheny county is 62,567. It will depend on our delegation in the Senate whether a full representation from our county or not. If our members are not sharp, we will be cheated out of a Senator and a member. It is now on the programme to allow us only two Senators and *seven* members.

THE SHARPSBURG BILL.

Burgess Gibson, Squire Kline, and J. H. Miller, Esq., are here on the Sharpsburg Street Bill. For a small affair, this measure creates a great deal of trouble. These gentlemen, if they stay long enough, will get their ears teeth out.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS SCHOOLS.

The bill in the Senate to transfer the Department of Soldiers' Orphans Schools to the Department of Common Schools, passed to a third reading by a vote of 18 to 9. This indicates a disposition to pass the bill. General McFarland, the Manager of these Schools, is not popular, or else he has been badly persecuted. The Senate refused to confirm his appointment last year, and the Governor reappointed him after the adjournment. I do not think that the appointment is a good one, as the Superintendent of Common Schools has now more to do than he can well attend to. If General McFarland is not the man for the position, let him resign and another take his place.

ALLEGHENY CAR AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Mr. Humphreys has a bill in charge which proposes to incorporate a company to transfer freights, &c., through the city. I will forward a synopsis of the bill and the names of the incorporators to-morrow.

INSPECTION OF BURNING OILS.

Mr. Woolever's oil bill has been negatived in committee, another bill is now being prepared, providing for the inspection of all petroleum oils sold within the State. The Legislature owes it to the people to take positive action in this matter, as it is estimated that ten persons are killed daily by lamp explosions. The bill should pass regardless as to who is hit by it.

Mr. White has in charge a bill to enable Leet township to borrow money for school purposes.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Warner has in charge an act providing for the compulsory attendance at school of all children between the ages of seven and eleven years for at least three months in each year.

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Mr. Robb has in charge a bill to transfer the rights and property of the Fifth Avenue Turnpike Company to the city of Pittsburgh, with power to issue bonds for the payment thereof.

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CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—About seven o'clock last evening three men, disguised as policemen, went to the Kensington bank, corner of Beach and Laurel street, and calling out the watchman, told him that the bank was to be robbed that night, and they had been detailed to remain in the house in order to capture the robbers. The watchman admitted the men, and immediately commenced pinioning and handcuffed. The robbers then went to work, and got away with $3,000. At three o'clock this morning. The amount stolen is not yet ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Further particulars of the bank robbery represent that the cashier had been notified of the intended robbery by a confederate of the robbers, who represented himself as a policeman, and that he chose the night for the robbery to free himself from the supposed officers. There were two watchmen in the bank, but the robbers got them out of the way by inducing them to drink, and during his absence the other watchman was overpowered, and on the return of the second one, he was served in the same manner. Three other confederates of the robbers were subsequently admitted, and they gagged and bound the safe. One man stood with pistols pointed at the head of the watchmen, though they were gagged and bound. The burglars were foiled in their efforts to open the main vault, and only succeeded in forcing the outside vault and special depots belonging to customers of the bank. The amount taken is reported to be about $100,000.

ROSS HARRON, N. Y., February 2.—Mrs. Michel, of this place, became insane yesterday, and seizing her two young children, threw them into a well and then jumped in herself. All were drowned. It appears she attempted to drown her son a year ago, but he escaped.

BOSTON, February 3.—Wm. Harris *alias* Williams, a passenger by the steamship Alsopos, is under arrest on a charge of forgery committed at Cornwall, England. The request for his arrest was received by cable.

FRANCE.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The Government will Advocate a Treaty.

Protest Against Disqualifications for Assembly.

New Committee of Public Safety.

Bismarck and Rouher in Consultation

Army of the East Broken Up.

Large Numbers of French Prisoners in Switzerland.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON WEDNESDAY.

FRANCE.

Journalistic Protest Against the Disqualification of Imperialists—The Paris Decree Will Be Enforced—New Committee of Public Safety—Six French Corps Escape From Manteuffel.

BORDEAUX, February 2.—Twelve opposition journals protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux government on Tuesday, providing for a disqualification from the privilege of election to the Assembly of members of families reigning over France since 1789; all persons who have acted as an Imperialist official candidate in the past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators, or Councillors of State under the empire, and prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of September, 1870, and the 4th of September, 1870. Deputations from these journals waited upon Jules Simon to-day, and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the petition is based. Simon, in his reply, declared the decree issued by the Paris government on the 30th of January absolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he, M. Simon, would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

At a public meeting here in this city to-day a new Committee of Public Safety was organized for the public good of France. It includes the names of Gambetta, Luis Blanc, Rochefort and Dupontal.

A telegram was received to-day by the government from Jules Favre, in which it is stated that the Germans have agreed to ignore the holding of elections for the Assembly in Alsace.

The French Generals commanding in the north and center of France have protested against the Prussian demands relative to the line of demarkation between the French and German armies.

Six French corps, including Garibaldi's, have escaped the pursuit of Manteuffel's army.

ENGLAND.

The Army of the East Has Ceased to Exist—All Prisoners in the Hands of the Swiss.

LONDON, Evening, February 2.—The French army of the East ceased to exist on the 1st inst. It ceased to exist as an organized body. All its members who made their appearance on Swiss soil are prisoners in neutral hands, and have been distributed throughout the Cantons of Berne, Fribourg and Geneva. The influx of French into Switzerland still continues, and will likely cease only when the entire army of Gen. Chinchart are prisoners.

The Government of Paris will Advocate the Adoption of Preliminaries of Peace by the Assembly.

LONDON, February 2.—A Brussels dispatch of today's date brings the important report that the government of Paris has instructed the delegation to advocate the adoption by the constituent assembly of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

Determination of the French People to Continue the War.

LONDON, February 3.—Dispatches from many parts of France concur in expressing the determination of the people to continue the war, unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly amilsirated.

Offer to Extend the Armistice to the South-Eastern Departments in Case of Peace.

LONDON, February 3.—An offer was made by Bismarck to extend the provisions of the armistice to the southeastern departments, but was not accepted by Favre, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions. The Prussians had commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capital the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found in a wretched condition and hundreds must be forced to be found made for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers for want of food, and is still supplied with rations from the Germans.

SWITZERLAND.

French Refugees in Switzerland and Baden.

BERNE, February 3.—Samadon has passed the French Army of the East to the Swiss frontier. The town of Neunberg, on the Baden side of the Rhine, is overcrowded with fugitives from the French army, many of whom are sick, or suffering from wounds. The churches are all filled with the latter class, who are receiving the necessary treatment from the Badeners.

Engagement on Wednesday.

BERNE, February 3.—The Germans attacked the French Wednesday afternoon south of Pontarlier. The result is not stated.

BELGIUM.

Rouher and Bismarck in Consultation.

BRUSSELS, February 2.—The *Independence Belge* today reports, without expressing any confidence in the truth of the statement, that M. Rouher has arrived at Versailles, and is engaged in consultation with Count Bismarck.

Manifestations in Favor of the Pope's Temporal Power.

Special to the World.]

BRUSSELS, February 2.—The public manifestations here in favor of the temporal power of the Pope were magnificent. Immense numbers of pilgrims from all parts of Belgium traversed the streets singing litanies, and Archbishop Dechamp, after the celebration of mass, delivered an impassioned sermon.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney by the Ecclesiastical Court

CHICAGO, February 2.—The trial of Rev. Charles Cheney before the Ecclesiastical Court, was resumed this morning. Rev. Dr. Powers came before the court to explain accusations in the report of his testimony as published this morning, but the Court declined to let him do so. Peter Vanschaack was then called to prove that Mr. Cheney has been in the habit of omitting the word "regenerate" in the baptismal rite, but knew nothing about it. Henry C. Smith testified that he had been a vestryman in Mr. Cheney's church for seven years; had not knowledge of the word "regeneration" in the baptismal service; he was present at the meeting of the vestry at which Mr. Cheney explained the cause of his difficulties with the bishop, but he regarded the meeting as a private one between the pastor and people, and declined to state what occurred.

Judge Otis, for the prosecution, said that the law recognized no confidential communications between pastor and his people.

Mr. Fuller submitted the question to the Court, remarking that the law is not for counsel to determine what the law is.

The Court decided that the relation between pastor and vestry is an official one, and, therefore, of a quasi public character, open to investigation by any court. The question was then proposed to the witness in the following words: "What did Mr. Cheney say at the vestry meeting called to take the subject in question under consideration?"

Witness replied: "As I said before, I decline to answer the question. I regard the matter as a great deal of trouble. These gentlemen, if they stay long enough, will get their ears teeth out.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cahoon, ex-military Mayor of Richmond, who was sentenced to five years in the State prison for forgery, has been granted a new trial.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened yesterday by Lieutenant Governor Doyle, who announced Governor said "the markets of the United States being at present virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, the mining operations in the extensive coal districts have been materially retarded, but we believe the daily increasing demand for this article of consumption will before long induce the enterprising owners of our coal fields more extensive markets, and confer on the Province the great benefits which so important an industry is, if unfettered by prejudicial restrictions, calculated to impart."

The fishing schooner Edith Wonser, of Gloucester, Mass., is supposed to have been lost on the western banks, with all hands. Her crew comprised twelve men.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars have already been contributed in Boston toward sending a ship load of provisions to France.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Previous to the late Senatorial election in this State several resolutions, referring to the reconstruction of the Southern States, the test oath, the payment of the public debt, etc., were introduced into the House and Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That committee made a majority and minority report to-day. The majority reported in favor of the payment of the national debt, acquiesced in the reconstruction of the States so far as the same was accomplished by the action of the people regards the oaths of members as all that is necessary under the constitution with regard to the amendment, and glories in the triumph of the liberal cause. The minority report indorses all amendments to the United States Constitution, and recommends the repeal of the liabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to establish three cents per mile as passenger fare on all railroads in the State. A freight tariff per mile is also proposed.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., February 3.—Washington F. Reddick, member of the Virginia Senate, died this morning in New Orleans. The Senate committee has decided to report adversely on the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, so as to extend the road to Richmond.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 3.—The State Senate passed the bill to amend the appropriation of $10,000 for the annual pay of the State constabulary.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 3.—A bill passed the Senate providing for the payment of interest and principal of the State debt. The Senate adopted the House resolution to adjourn from the 15th to the 22d inst. Commissions, forms of ninety days and under, while only fifteen were issued for terms of six and nine months. Of the commitments, 931 were for the first time; 125, second; 34, third; 12, fourth; 4, fifth; 2, sixth; 2, seventh, and 1 for the eighth time.

Of the whole number committed, 561 were married, 256 single, 65 widowers; 800 could read and write; 128 could read but not write. There were 249 could neither read nor write. There were: temperate, 231; moderate, 310; intemperate, 671.

Of the diseases treated 178 were catarrhs, 214 constipation, 123 incipient delirium tremens, 38 delirium tremens, 2 congestion of the brain, 1 fracture of the cranium, 23 hernia, 56 chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, etc.

The following are the officers: Managers—Geo. E. White, President; J. P. Fleming, Secretary; Geo. Alberse, Treasurer; James Gordon, Steward; Superintendent, Henry Cordie; Deputy, John Wingender; Clerk, A. Millar; Physician, E. S. Hanna, M. D.

Nineteen-twentieths of the depositors during the past year in the Savings Savings Bank, one of the oldest in Massachusetts, belong to the laboring classes, including unmarried females employed in family service, and who are evidently encouraged thus to invest of their earnings by their employers. Factory operatives are largely included, while the bank has deposits from more than one hundred associations of a charitable character, such as Masons, Odd Fellows, seamen's widow and orphan associations, Sons of Temperance, and the like. One-fifth of the receipts for money are signed with a cross.

FIRES.

Montreal.

MONTREAL, February 3.—A fire broke out last night in the finishing shop of Bartley & Co.'s engine factory, on Mill street. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the fire raged with great fury. The exertions of the fire brigade were comparatively useless. The shops were burned down, the loss is over $200,000, partially insured. Over one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

THE COUNTY WORK-HOUSE.

Second Annual Report—What the Managers Say—Statistics, etc.

The second annual report of the Board of Managers of the county work-house, has been issued. The occupation of the institution before completion, is spoken of as having been disadvantageous. The management of Henry Cordier, Esq., as Superintendent, brought order and economy into the affairs.

It is expected that, in two or three months, the county jail can be relieved of the female prisoners, who will be transferred to the work-house, and placed in charge of the cooking and laundry departments, and made to sew, mend clothing, knit, etc.

In addition to receipts from liquor licenses, $225,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Board. The Legislature is asked to authorize the levy of additional $100,000 for the completion of the buildings. The Superintendent thinks that, in five years after the completion, with longer term imprisonments, the institution can be made to pay from six to 15 per cent. on the amount invested by the county—$225,000. It cannot be made self-supporting as long as only short term men are committed.

It is the intention of the Board to employ the inmates of the Work-House, during the coming season, in making at least two millions of brick, part of which will be wanted for the extension of the wall, the erection of the shops and other necessary outbuildings; and the surplus, no doubt, can be disposed of at remunerative prices.

The Board thus speaks of the Superintendent: "As an executive officer and disciplinarian, we believe Mr. Cordier equal to any prison officer in the country; and after an intercourse of nearly a year we are prepared to say that we consider ourselves fortunate in having secured his services for the Work-House."

The report of the Treasurer shows that $173,883 02 (including a balance of $15,659 from former years) were received, and $165,020 47 expended during the year, leaving a balance of $8,862 55. Of the whole $173,883 02 received, $148,000 was appropriated for keeping and subsisting prisoners, $9,909 27 for miscellaneous, $2,597 for fuel, $12,376 29 for clothing for prisoners, and the balance for various expenses.

The report of the Superintendent is accompanied with statistical tables, most of which we have published in detail.

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse, August 16, 1869, is 1,162. Of these 264 were discharged by expiration of sentence; nineteen by order of Courts; two by pardon; twenty-six escaped and 101 died. The number in the house at the close of 1870. The Criminal Courts committed 194; Mayor of Pittsburgh, 691; Mayor of Allegheny, 266, and the remainder by various justices of the peace.

The principal offenses are: Disorderly conduct, 599; vagrancy, 295; drunkness, 72; larceny, 67; assault and battery, 13. The sentences ranged from ten days to two years. No less than 1,069 were committed for terms of ninety days and under, while only fifteen were committed for two years and six months. Of the commitments, 931 were for the first time; 125, second; 34, third; 12, fourth; 4, fifth; 2, sixth; 2, seventh, and 1 for the eighth time.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Test Vote on Steamship Subsidies.

Hopes of the Lobby Waning—Ocean Cable Schemes—The Pacific Railroad Question—Petition for the Burial of Soldiers, Who Die in Poverty, in the National Cemeteries—Circular from the Treasury Department in Regard to the Funding Bonds—The New Issue of National Bank Notes, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1871.

Test Vote on Steamship Subsidies.

The steamship subsidy advocates are feeling very dubious to-night over what is generally conceded to be the test vote that was taken to-day, on three numerous schemes. When the morning hour expired, the special order for the day was Kellogg's bill establishing a line of steamships between New Orleans and Mexico. Garrett Davis moved to postpone the consideration of this bill, in order that the House bill concerning the pensions of soldiers of 1812 might be considered. On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 24 sustained Davis. The advocates of these schemes have now but little hope of being able to do anything the present session.

Ocean Cable Schemes.

Mr. Williams tried to get a test vote to-day from the Senate with regard to the numerous ocean cable bills now pending, but was prevented by Mr. Sumner, who talked against time until the morning hour had expired. When Mr. Williams made his motion for the appointment of a committee of conference to take charge of these different schemes, there were but ten minutes left in which the Senate could take any action. Mr. Sumner got the floor, and with the utmost coolness and good humor proceeded to demonstrate to Mr. Williams that he himself had several bills which he would like to get up if he could, but which he knew it was impossible to take up. Senators, generally, who were well aware of Mr. Sumner's object, gathered around him, while he pointed to the clock and assured the Senator from Oregon that nobody expected him to attempt legislation when time was both so important and limited. Mr. Williams was considerably nettled at first, but when he saw how the Senate was enjoying the joke, he wisely joined in the laugh which was raised at his expense.

The Pacific Railroad Question.

The question at issue between the Pacific Railroad and Secretary Boutwell was considered again to-day by the Senate Committee on Pacific Railways, but no conclusion was reached. The kindred topic, investigation into Indian affairs, was also considered, and the next one is to be held in this city in June next, the objects of the association being to meet once a year and exchange views, and take any action necessary to further the interests of Brewers. At the last meeting at Davenport it was decided to establish a bureau in Washington, to be under the control of the Brewers' Congress. A committee, consisting of three of the prominent brewers of New York, Mr. Henry Clausen, Mr. Fr. Schæfer and Richard Katzenmayer, were appointed to prepare a plan to carry out the above decision, and were instructed to include the establishment of a "model brewery," in connection with the bureau, for practical and scientific experiments, and for the instruction of the students in a knowledge of chemistry, botany, and of the physical and mechanical sciences.

THE SAW MILL RUN STABBING.

Death of James Tearney—Coroner's Investigation—Michael Mcleaney Adjudged the Murderer.

On the night of the 25th of January last James Tearney, of Union township, was attacked and stabbed several times by Michael Mcleaney, with whom he had quarrelled, on the public highway. The wounded man staggered to the house of Mrs. Addison Simmons, near by, where he was taken charge of, but continued to grow worse, and at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, he expired. Mcleaney made his escape at the time of the assault, and never was arrested.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the remains of Tearney, and the following verdict was rendered, taken by Justice Hollingshead, of Temperanceville, immediately after the stabbing, was submitted to the jury. In this deposition Tearney states that Mcleaney came to his residence and asked to go to the mines together on the night of the difficulty. When they got to Mrs. Blundon's tavern, they stopped to take a drink. After drinking they began to play cards, when they quarrelled, and words were put out of the house. Tearney fell as he was put out of the door, and Mcleaney kicked him on the hip, afterwards jumping on him and striking him epithets they started on, and got as far as Tom Hughes' house, when Tom was somewhat alarmed at deceased was struck with a knife. Just after receiving the blow Tearney kicked Mcleaney in the breast, knocked him down over the railroad, and was going to follow him when he felt the blood running down from his wound into his boots. He then made for Simmons's house, where he died.

Several other witnesses were examined, and their testimony corroborated the statement of the deceased.

Dr. J. Donnelly stated that there were five wounds on the body, and that death resulted from inflammation and hemorrhage from the wounds.

The Jury then agreed upon the following verdict: "That James Tearney came to his death on Thursday, February 26, 1871, of wounds inflicted by a knife or some sharp instrument in the hands of Michael Mcleaney, on the night of January 25th, 1871, in Union township."

The Jury recommended that the County Commissioners offer suitable reward for the arrest of the murderer.

Tearney was a Scotchman, twenty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. Both were coal miners, and lived in Union township.

MAJOR D. H. HAYES, former editor of the *Irish News*, Chicago, favored our office with a call on yesterday evening. The Major was a witness in the interesting suit in favor of plaintiffs for $508.98. On account of the illness of Judge Hampton, the Court then adjourned.

District Court No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Park Bros. & Co. vs. W. W. Wallace the jury found for defendant. Motion for a new trial.

The first case taken up yesterday morning was that of Hemphill vs. Thomas. This was a suit for verdict in slander, the plaintiff alleging that defendant had accused him of forgery. The jury found for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Richard Bayless vs. Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad, to recover damages for injuries received in August, 1869. Plaintiff was employed as brakesman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and at the time was standing on a coal car belonging to defendant, which was attached to one of the trains. He got caught in the West Penna. Railroad, also, or the Penn street horse cars with his left street bridge, now in use by Fort Pitt Foundry. Two and a half miles long, leading to Evergreen. For sale by Address GRACE HOLTZMAN & CO., Pittsburgh, or inquire for particulars at Second Ward Weigh Scales, Pittsburgh. 1 tf

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A CRYSTAL Palace of 12 Rooms, at low prices and ten years time. Beautiful Suburban Residence, Penn Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Railroad and Pennsylvania avenue extension, on which is now being laid the Nicholson Pavement. Apply to DITHRIDGE & SON, Fort Pitt Glass Works. If not sold by January 1st, will be rented.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROUTE ON THE Commercial. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse power. Also, Boilers. Apply to REES & HILL, 4 Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. F

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ON THE ALLEGHENY River, corner of Sandusky street and Montgomery avenue, a Brick House of Twelve Rooms. Stable, &c. Also, Frame House of Six Rooms, adjoining. Inquire on the Premises of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE WAREHOUSE fronting on Water street and on First avenue, in excellent location for business, 35 feet front. Will be in immediate possession. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 84 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THREE BUSINESS Houses, on First avenue, half a square from Monongahela House, with Stable, Yard and Outbuildings; also, within half a square of P. and G. R. R. Depot. Inquire of JOS. S. FINCH & CO., 190 First avenue.

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1ST NEXT. No. 134 Wood street, now in the occupancy of W. ROSEBURG, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—NO. 241 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny city, a 6 Room House with Gas and Water, and a 13x24 feet Stable on rear end of Lot. Rent $500.

FOR RENT—ONE ROOM SUITABLE for an Office or Sitting Room, and two Rooms, suitable for dwelling, situated at 129 Fourth avenue. Inquire at 167 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL WELL lighted Business Rooms, on Second and Third Floors, over 23 Fifth avenue, have recently been fitted up with new counter and shelving, and superintendence complete for Stationary Washstands, and other modern conveniences, and are suitable for Insurance Companies, Real Estate Agents, or to Executors of W. McClintock, deceased, at Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth avenue. MWS

FOR RENT—ROOM—THAT FINE large front Room, with Gas, at corner of Fourth avenue and Sixth street, over the Y. M. C. A.'s Room. Inquire of NO. B. JACKSON, Anchor Cotton Mills, Allegheny City. ws

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY Brick Dwellings, on the south side of Liberty street, near Sohio, in good repair, 10 Rooms each, with Gas and Water, large Yard, Grape Arbors, Shade Trees, Stables, &c. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, 46 Wood street, corner of Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A FRONT PARLOR IN A desirable location, suitable for a Doctor's Office. Inquire at No. 9 Sherman avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—THAT PLEASANTLY LOcated Dwelling House, on Second street, near Braddock Station, P. R. R. House has Ten Rooms, with Stable and Carriage House. Lot is handsomely laid out and planted with a great variety of Fruit (bearing) and Shade Trees. Stables and Outhouses. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—A SMALL HOUSE ADjoining the above, containing Five Rooms, having Twelve Acres of Ground attached, planted in Fruit, on which is a Stable. Also, a Vineyard of 1,400 Concord Grape Vines, and 1,000 Currant Bushes, and Grapes. Apply on the premises or at No. 84 Wood street.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Building, No. 44 Sixth street, suitable for Hotel and School Hall and Class Rooms, third story, 52 and 54 Sixth st. Inquire of C. C. COLE, 10½ Sixth street.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House, containing Eight Rooms, including Bathroom, Hard and soft Water in the Kitchen), with 5 Acres of Land and Stable, Carriage House and Chicken House attached, situated on Penn avenue near Fifth ave. The situation is high and dry, with abundance of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, convenient to Schools and Churches, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Apply to J. M. CARSON, No. 23 Diamond. tf

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 74 Market street.

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suite on Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED and cozy Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS City Mortgages on Allegheny County Property. Apply to W. N. HOWARD, No. 74 Grant street. TTHS

FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE new one, cheap for cash, at J. H. HILLERMANN'S, 77 Fourth

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

WITHOUT any doubt whatever Mr. SCHENCK's departure for England will be under circumstances extremely favorable for the early settlement of all troublesome questions. There is something rather remarkable in the earnestness with which England has for some time sought such a settlement. There is an evident anxiety on her part which brings her by the most direct route to the consideration of the Alabama Claims, and renders it probable that Mr. SCHENCK will not find it a difficult undertaking. His instructions, the preparation of which has taken a good deal of time, have been prepared with a pretty full knowledge at Washington of the English disposition, and there is reason to believe that these instructions have been modified by intimations, if not positive assurances, which the English Ministry have taken pains to convey to the President. Therefore Mr. SCHENCK goes out pretty well aware not only of what he has to do, but the best manner of going to work. There is reason to believe that a virtual understanding exists between Washington and London, an understanding it will be his office to carry out.

DR. BARKER's lectures, of which two have been delivered, are mentioned with unanimous praise. So general is the interest excited by them, that it is not too soon to speak of the course as a brilliant success. We hear the fact referred to as creditable to the intellectual character of the people of Pittsburgh. It is, however, a sort of credit which the people of Pittsburgh could long ago claim as their due; as we may say that they have always taken interest in scientific lectures by competent professors. Thus from the memoirs of the late Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN we learn that nearly thirty years ago, he was greatly gratified by the enthusiasm with which his lectures on geology and mineralogy were received in this city, and on two former occasions, at distant intervals, DR. BARKER lectured here to crowded houses. Such facts are in themselves a sufficient answer to those who assign the indifference of the people to solid instruction as a reason or an apology for employing mountebanks, or mere sentimental declaimers in the character of lecturers. Accustomed to lecture before young men who really wish to understand the subject treated, Dr. BARKER is always clear in statement and always happy in his experimental illustrations. Listening to his quiet and luminous expositions of scientific truth, his vast audience seem "to forget all time." Let our readers take notice that the next lecture of the course will be delivered on next Tuesday evening, when the wonderful revelations of the spectroscope will be illustrated.

HOWEVER painful it may be to read of the moral prostration of the prominent French leaders under the calamities of their country, there may be comfort in the fact. Better the tears of FAVRE, or the sighs of TROCHU than the bombast of GAMBETTA. The former rather than the latter will inspire respect and sympathy in the outside world. Both FAVRE and TROCHU are men whose well known principles and character, as shown by their careers, forbid the suggestion of suicide. No doubt each of them will acquit himself like a man and in a manner accordant with his past. In respect to some of the other conspicuous leaders of the war we need hardly look for so much. Several suicides are already reported, and considering the commonness of that refuge in France, the impulsive character of the people, and the respect with which a "Roman death" is apt to be regarded by Frenchmen of a certain stamp, it will not be surprising if we hear of more cases of the kind. It is, by the way, interesting to note the contrast between the reported agitation of Count PALIKAO under the national calamity and the stolid quietude of LOUIS NAPOLEON after Sedan. To be sure the latter pretended that he had tried to die at the head of his army and we read that he was seen to wipe his eye with a glove as if there had been a tear there. But for the desire of death we have only his imperial word, which may well go for nothing, and we may with reason suspect that the glove was designed to hide the absence of moisture. In fact, the old impostor has grown into robust health and fatness under the woes of France, and his manifest content is too stolid to pass even for stoicism.

EXTENSIVE immigration from France is confidently looked for by many as a consequence of the great war and length apparently brought to a close. A remarkable trait of the French people has always been the steadfastness with which they cleave to their country, a reluctance to emigrate which nothing but stern necessity is sufficient to overcome. In their imagination enforced emigration is encompassed with horrors which people of some other nations find it difficult to understand. The pains of exile, the miseries of homesickness are more poignantly felt by them than most others. These sufferings do not grow less with time; as LOUIS VEUILLOT says when mentioning the homesickness of his countrymen in Algiers—"there is no consolation for such grief, no remedy against this dark delirium. They suffer and they wish to suffer; they weep and they wish to weep; they are insane with sorrow. French people cannot settle down as foreign country, like the Germans, and find contentment in their surroundings. Madame DE STAEL cites the testimony of VOLNEY concerning the French who, during the first revolution, formed a colony in our West. "From time to time," he says, "they left their homes and their occupations to go, as they expressed it, *causer a la ville*, and this city, New Orleans, was six hundred leagues away." Madame DE STAEL refers to the fact as evidence of the need of various conventional resources to French people of all ranks, as she affirms. Whatever may be the explanation, it is certain that they are very unwilling to leave their country, and that when they do voluntarily leave it, they generally do so with the purpose and hope of returning. The causes resulting from the war which would be sufficient to induce extensive emigration in other nationalities, may not have that effect in France. The poor people will likely put up with the hardships of their condition, and contrive to work through them at home. Americans who wish for an increase of population perhaps need not deplore the failure of augmentation from that quarter. Those finer manufactures which some have expected to flourish among us in consequence of the prospective immigration of skilled French artificers we can very well dispense with for some years to come. Our rich people will have an opportunity of benefiting the French at home by importing their elegant products. Or, if we prefer domestic articles and choose to encourage home industry, we may obtain the needful mechanical skill from Germany. One of our Teutonic contemporaries, a near neighbor, is rendered mildly indignant at the hopes expressed by some of improved taste and the advancement of refined industry among us as probable results of French immigration. It seems that the Gauls, the "Parisians" in particular, "have bamboozled *Chebamboggeten*) their customers most shamelessly" in the matter of the beautiful things which they sold them at such elegant prices. The beautiful things were really made in Berlin, Dresden, Nuremberg, and other cities of Fatherland, were then taken to Paris where they were "ticketed" as of French workmanship and unexceptionable taste, and were then duly sold as such, not only to the shoddy and other mushroom aristocrats of New York, but to long descended German barons and princes, too much enslaved by traditions, or too much besotted by vanity to be capable of exercising an independent judgment even in trifles. Since the isolation of Paris, the German makers of the beautiful Parisian articles have proved their title to the manufacture for many years past, and have little or no difficulty in selling their work without the French label. It is also claimed by our German neighbor, that those industries which were properly and peculiarly Parisian, but which were largely carried on with the aid of German mechanics, have been transferred to Germany in consequence of the war, where they are now firmly established and prospering. The transfer was a natural and inevitable result of the decree by which all Germans were driven from France. In reporting these facts, however, we do not mean to deny or hint a doubt with reference to the the pre-eminence of the French people in matters of taste. In its cultivation they have performed an important part in the education of the Western world, and they may still have something to do in that direction.

THE SALARY BILL—HOW NOT TO DO IT?

An old Roman satirist wrote—for the benefit of the non-classical reader we give a liberal translation—"any ignoramus can raise as many objections in an hour as a hundred of the wisest and most learned men can answer in a day. Granting that the satirist attributes too much force to untutored ingenuity, and concedes too little weight to enlightened reason, every impartial observer will recognize a large measure of truth, if not an aphorism in the words quoted. We are reminded too of the saying of Dr. FRANKLIN, "that every excuse is more than half a lie," which must be taken also with some grains of allowance, and as referring to the aggregate not to the particulars.

We are led into this line of reflection by the efforts now being made to discredit and defeat Mr. WHITE's Salary Bill. We do not think that the objections to the bill proceed from ignorance; they come from the sharpened ingenuity of the politician. The great problem with them is how *not* to do it.

The reform contemplated by Mr. WHITE's bill is not only easily practicable but absolutely free from difficulty of any kind. All that is needed is a provision that the county officers shall receive a fixed salary, payable out of the fees of their respective offices, and that the residue be paid into the county Treasury. There is no necessity for any other change in existing laws. Perhaps it would be better to pay the fees and costs as received into the county Treasury, and let officers draw their salaries monthly. The Controller or an auditor appointed by the courts could supervise this branch of revenue. Everything needed could be embraced in a bill of twenty lines. Ingenuity can conjure up objections and raise mountains of difficulties in the road of the needed reform; but every man of sense, not wilfully blind sees that there is no real obstacle in the way. Where there is a will there is a way; but where there is no will, no way.

Gentlemen bring forward all the resources of your ingenuity to the solution of the great problem, "How not to do it." No doubt you may be successful; but the victory will be more fatal to you than a hundred defeats. The people will be able to judge who is honest in this business.

AN OLD INFAMY.

Having contracted for the *Record* or *Journal*, as it is called; as if aware of the disgust awakened by the old title), the Legislature experiences no little difficulty in determining what shall be done with it. The printing having been ordered, how shall the botched affair be circulated? It is found that the item of postage alone will cost not less than TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a single session, and even then not one in five hundred of the constituency will receive a copy.

We utterly despair of ever getting at the depths of this infamy, which has the vitality of a cat, but just here the following from the *State Journal* will shed some light on the dark business:

The proposition to mulct the State for the *Legislative Journal* was slightsticd in the House yesterday and met with strong opposition. The yeas and nays were called, and Mr. Williams, of Crawford, and Mr. Schwartz, of Berks, were the only ones who voted "aye." The former at the time was not in the House and the latter was not in the chair. The vote stood 47 to 46 and but for this fraud would have been decided in the negative. Who is to blame? Who will explain.

To publish and circulate this *Record* will cost, we are assured, FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a session of three months. Two influences combine to keep the huge job alive: the jobbers, in and out of the Legislature, at whose head stands BERGNER, and certain windy gentlemen in the Legislature who are ever ready to swell their speeches printed; and as said speeches are seldom of consequence enough to warrant their publication as a private enterprise, and as their publication at the cost of the makers would be an expensive operation, yet simply the only honest thing to do, they join the jobbers in putting the cost upon the public, who will derive scarcely a farthing of benefit. *It should be understood that in addition to this miserable Record the State is all the while paying for the printing of the daily journal of the Legislative proceedings, which is included in the State Printer's contract, and which embraces everything except the speeches.*

To these plain statements, which may serve to give the reader some idea of the probable depths of this infamy, we print the following from the *State Journal:*

Under the most favorable circumstances the whole system of document printing by the government for gratuitous circulation is a bad one for the people. No government but ours is guilty of it, and it is time we had a sweeping reform in that system. Of all the documents printed by the State, with rare exceptions, not more than three out of every five copies reach the people, while the remaining two for distribution is so small that, as a means of information the edition utterly fails of its object. Even in the case of the *Legislative Record*, there is not a practical man in the State who will refuse to sanction the declaration that it never did serve as a means of information for the people. The limited number apportioned to each member gave a copy to one out of every five hundred of his constituents, and yet all were taxed for the doubtful accommodation of so limited a number. Months after the adjournment of the Legislature the *Record* was reported to be unpublished, its printed and circulation going on, or its unfolded sheets left to mould in the basement of the Capitol.

The *State Journal* is now the very best record of legislative proceedings published in Harrisburg. Every day's proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature are given promptly in the *Journal* of the next. Our reports contain all that people want to know of the doings of the law makers. We do not ask the Legislature to pay us for this work. It is our own enterprise, pursued at our individual risk. If legislators are anxious to give their constituents information of their proceedings, let such as these leave the names of the people they desire to inform, and we will have the *Journal* regularly mailed every morning to every individual indicated. By this process the cost of wrapping, assorting, directing and postage will be saved to the Treasury, an item which frequently equaled the printing bill of the *Legislative Record*. We make this offer to legislators who are so zealously solicitous to give their constituents information, and if there be honest in their surroundings. Madame DE STAEL cites the testimony of VOLNEY concerning the French who, during the first revolution, formed a colony in our West. "From time to time," he says, "they left their homes and their occupations to go, as they expressed it, *causer a la ville*, and this city, New Orleans, was six hundred leagues away." Madame DE STAEL refers to the fact as evidence of the need of various conventional resources to French people of all ranks, as she affirms. Whatever may be the explanation, it is certain that they are very unwilling to leave their country, and that when they do voluntarily leave it, they generally do so with the purpose and hope of returning. The causes resulting from the war which would be sufficient to induce extensive emigration in other nationalities, may not have that effect in France. The poor people will likely put up with the hardships of their condition, and contrive to work through them at home. Americans who wish for an increase of population perhaps need not deplore the failure of augmentation from that quarter. Those finer manufactures which some have expected to flourish among us in consequence of the prospective immigration of skilled French artificers we can very well dispense with for some years to come. Our rich people will have an opportunity of benefiting the French at home by importing their elegant products. Or, if we prefer domestic articles and choose to encourage home industry, we may obtain the needful mechanical skill from Germany. One of our Teutonic contemporaries, a near neighbor, is rendered mildly indignant at the hopes expressed by some of improved taste and the advancement of refined industry among us as probable results of French immigration. It seems that the Gauls, the "Parisians" in particular, "have bamboozled *Chebamboggeten*) their customers most shamelessly" in the matter of the beautiful things which they sold them at such elegant prices. The beautiful things were really made in Berlin, Dresden, Nuremberg, and other cities of Fatherland, were then taken to Paris where they were "ticketed" as of French workmanship and unexceptionable taste, and were then duly sold as such, not only to the shoddy and other mushroom aristocrats of New York, but to long descended German barons and princes, too much enslaved by traditions, or too much besotted by vanity to be capable of exercising an independent judgment even in trifles. Since the isolation of Paris, the German makers of the beautiful Parisian articles have proved their title to the manufacture for many years past, and have little or no difficulty in selling their work without the French label. It is also claimed by our German neighbor, that those industries which were properly and peculiarly Parisian, but which were largely carried on with the aid of German mechanics, have been transferred to Germany in consequence of the war, where they are now firmly established and prospering. The transfer was a natural and inevitable result of the decree by which all Germans were driven from France. In reporting these facts, however, we do not mean to deny or hint a doubt with reference to the the pre-eminence of the French people in matters of taste. In its cultivation they have performed an important part in

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and actually President of the Society of Agriculturists in France, in publishing letters, asks the English people, and especially the agriculturists, to come to the assistance of the farmers and peasants of France, ruined by the war, by putting at their disposal the cereals, bulbs, and other seeds which they need for the coming spring. A similar appeal was directed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Switzerland, and that country asks the United States to help in the good cause. The movement, which we have noticed as having begun in the Northwest, was incited by these appeals, and is rapidly taking shape. The resolution of Mr. Pomeroy passed by the United States Senate refers to the same thing. Surely, the subject does not require more than has been brought to the attention of the people to secure an immediate and generous exercise of characteristic American benevolence. Not only is France suffering from the ravages of war, but her people entered the conflict with short supplies and after scanty harvests.

WHILE the people of Ohio are uncertain whether to pay more than $3,000 salaries to the Judges of their Supreme Court, they are more than that to an official of whose existence most of the tax payers are ignorant. This is the State Gas Commissioner, Theodore G. Wormley, who gets $3,000 for inspecting gas metres six or eight weeks each year. But, besides this, he is Examining Chemist of the State Geological Corps at $1,800 salary. In addition to these two State offices he holds the position of Professor of Chemistry, or Chemical Lecturer, in Starling Medical College, and Professor of Chemistry in Capital University, drawing the same salary from both as he received previous to his entering the public service. His official duties are not so great as to interfere with his doing much private professional business in the way of chemical examinations, etc., usually charging $50 for his professional services in each case.

NEW YORK and Chicago are apprehensive that they may soon suffer from too much water, an article of which very popular in each city. The thaw is the cause of their apprehension, as they dread that the sudden going off in a rain storm of the immense quantity of snow, together with the breaking up of the ice, may cause the rivers to overflow, inflicting great damage.

THE Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, will accept our acknowledgment of valuable attentions.

THE ROTHERMEL PICTURE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of yesterday I observed that the Park Commissioners of Allegheny had applied to the Legislature for the custody of the State's great picture of the battle of Gettysburg. In common with many others, I had been under the impression that the picture was destined by legislative action to grace the walls of our State Capital, and I am sure that I for one, shall be rejoiced if it can be brought to Western Pennsylvania, and find its home in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny. I have a personal as well as a patriotic, interest in having the great picture brought west, for during more than a quarter of a century I have been the warm personal friend, as well as the ardent admirer, of the artist. We commenced our professional life nearly at the same time, and during a portion of our student life we spent many hours and days together, he working on his earlier historical pictures, Patrick Henry, Columbus destroying his fleet, Desoto discovering the Mississippi, and others, now known to fame; and I plodding over the mysteries of life and death, and their manifold issues; between whiles, sitting or standing to Rothermel for some figure or position; and delighted with his queer ideas and quaint sayings, and to this day I never visit Philadelphia without spending hours in his studio watching the conceptions of the artist grow under his brush, and in this way I have sat many hours, watching his great canvas slowly develop into the most perfect battle piece of ancient or modern times. This is saying a good deal, but it is true in this, that it is the only picture ever painted, that represents a battle as it appears to an actual observer. There are many fine pieces of art representing battles, but none save this one conveys the true ideal of a battle as it is fought on a hotly contested field, especially such a field as that of Gettysburg, and in this opinion I only agree with every officer and soldier of either side in our late war who participated in any of the great battles, and who has in my hearing criticised the picture. Every one having seen a real battle fought under circumstances similar to those of Gettysburg, is at once struck with the astonishing fidelity to nature manifested in even the smallest details of Rothermel's painting, and has management of the various arms of the service; the blazing batteries, the bursting shells, the fire leaping from the long lines of infantry, the terrible bayonet charge, the sullen resistance, the expression of the faces of the combatants, the alertness of the busy aides, the coolness of the iron nerved Generals, the plunging of wounded horses, the attitudes of the dying and the dead, and over all the dim dust cloud and white blue smoke, floating like a veil, that would fain cover up the soul-sickening spectacle resulting from the fratracidal strife; all these, and all things else so terribly familiar to so many thousands of the survivors of such scenes, are depicted with a vividness that is truly astonishing, and is the result of wonderful power in the study of the subject and judicious advantage taken of the numerous suggestions and criticisms made by the many experienced participants in battles, who visited the painter in his studio during the long years of patient labor. I do most sincerely hope that the effort made by the Park Commissioners of Allegheny may be successful in obtaining the custody of this great painting, for aside from its merits, as a mere representation of an event in our history, it is the first of a new mode of treating on old subject, and in the opinion of many good judges is the beginning of a new style of art in the treatment of battle pieces. No one need say that the picture revives feelings that should be permitted to die out, for it simply tells a true story, and tells it truthfully, giving to the actors on both sides their due fair share of terrible and steadfast earnestness, and will rather serve as a lesson against a repetition of fratricidal strife than add to cherishing bitter memories. I have seen men, aye, and women too, whose whole hearts were enlisted on opposite sides in our late war, stand together before this picture and freely admire its great power without one word of disapproval, or hint at the old sorrows, that are yet unknown. It is in this as in all other things resulting from the war, they who did most suffered most, and lost most on both sides, also forgive most. Then let us secure the picture, if possible, and make it a nucleus for a gallery of historical paintings, or at least secure its possession as a State picture by our most talented native artist. DANIEL LEASURE.

Allegheny, February 3, 1871.

A PROPER SUBJECT TO CONSIDER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Is it not about time there was something done to prevent human beings from being roasted alive in hotels throughout the country? It seems to me there can be. Nearly all the States have passed laws compelling landlords to provide safes for the money and other valuables of their guests. Why not now pass such laws as will preserve their lives in case of fire, and compel each hotel keeper to provide one or more fire escapes? A very simple and practicable one would be an iron stairway running from the top story to the ground on the outside of the building, with a door (which should be distinctly marked fire escape) opening from each door to the stairs. These doors should only be bolted—not locked—so that any person might readily open them. The stairways might run on to the street, an alley, or even into the back yard, and as a protection against burglars, or to prevent people from leavig the house at night, the bottom part of the stairway should be closed in, and a door on it, to be kept locked, and at all times hang in the office. There should also be a door opening to the office, or lower floor, *which should not be fastened*, so that the guests might escape after that way or by the front door, as soon as the key could be procured. All large hotels should have two of these stairways—one at each end of the building. There should be instructions printed and posted up in each room, how to escape in case of fire. In addition, I would have a large bell, as large as the bell of a locomotive, on each floor, with a chain—not a rope—running down to the office floor, so that in case of fire on any of the upper floors, an alarm can be given that will arouse the sleepers. Three-fourths of them would not only be aroused but the upper floors could be alarmed at once; and the bells kept ringing even while the fire was raging below. These bells should not be used excepting in case of fire.

The stairways could be put to all buildings now standing, and might not necessarily be expensive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

EAST PALESTINE, OHIO.

The New York municipal authorities have resolved to sell every market in the city, except the Eighteenth Ward Market, and all other city property not actually used for city purposes by city officials. The markets are twelve in number, and yielded a revenue of $153,000 in 1869, although the increase in revenue has been continuous, the increase in expenditures has nearly kept pace with it, and added to the interest on the real property devoted to market use, leaves a considerable deficiency each year. The city took charge of the markets in 1735, and the reasons now given for relinquishing them are that there is no longer any necessity for the city to engage in the business, because private companies are doing that, whose rivalries will prevent monopolies; that maintaining the markets is expensive, and that, in the last place, the sale of all this property will add enormously to the Sinking Fund. There is a reasonable fear in some quarters that if capitalists are to build new markets to replace the present inconvenient and wretched buildings, they will do the work cheaply, having immense present profits in view, and without regard to the true interests of the community. A wise suggestion is made that a partial remedy for this may be found in "co-operation" by the crafts immediately interested. The finest buildings ever erected for the uses of trade are the guildhalls of Flanders and Belgium. And the *World* commends to kindred craft for imitation the example of the Fishmongers' Association, who have recently erected at Fulton Ferry "the most tolerable of our down town markets."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has not made any ado about the "Ku-Klux," yet it describes that facts within its knowledge make the inference legitimate that a certain class of white people, otherwise unobjectionable, are marked for social and political ostracism, if no worse treatment, because they are Northern born. hold the Democratic principles, and come under the general designation of 'Yanks.'" This will hold good of Kentucky and Tennessee, and it says:

"One has not to penetrate the land twenty miles south of the Ohio River to discover a sentiment of smouldering hostility to those who uphold the cause of the Union in its days of peril. The statement that Cincinnati is and has been an "abolition hole" has been patently used in the Kentucky Legislature to defeat a railroad project that would do more for the development of the industrial interests of that State than any enterprise ever offered to the consideration of its representatives."

It tells of one man, a civil engineer in the war, who was not a politician, kept his own counsels and went about his business quietly and decently. Yet when he tried cultivation in Central Kentucky he was seized, unmercifully scourged, and driven out of the country for no other reason than that he was a Yank and had worn the Union blue. The *Commercial* has also observed a fact that puzzles many others, who would gladly favor universal amnesty, namely: that in the States where political disabilities have been removed, all shades of Union men rapidly disappeared from public life, and their places were filled with those who had been rabid secessionists, and who set parade the fact that they fought to destroy the Union, as the most powerful appeal they can make for the popular vote.

LETTERS from Salt Lake City agree that Brigham Young's power is seriously weakened and diminishing, by the steady influx of "Gentiles" and by the course pursued by the United States officers. The ranks of the "rebels" are increasing daily. One writer says that Brigham passes many sleepless nights thinking nervously of the future. His deputies are now weak-kneed, and his bishops unreliable. Three-fourths of them are already afraid of the richness of the mines, and evidently ready to fall down and worship the golden calf. Indeed, the change is wonderful. The people are industrious, sober, and economical, and are returning loyalty with an appreciation of its blessings that is very gratifying to behold. Episcopal and Methodist services are held regularly as well as occasional assemblies of other denominations, and very many Mormons who once believed in Episcopalianism or Methodism in "old England," are returning to the faith of their fathers.

MARTIN MILMORE, the youngest sculptor of Boston, is rapidly getting to be one of the best known, having the reputation of being able to make more characteristic likenesses than any other sculptor, except it Warrington Wood, an Englishman who works in Rome. Last year he finished a fine bust of Charles Sumner, and now he has busts of Wilson, Phillips and Boutwell, that are capital speaking likenesses. He is designing the statue of the late John Simmons, who has left a million dollars to found a female college, the money having been made out of clothing contracts, on which women did the sewing at starvation prices. He also has two small models, one of George Ticknor, just deceased, and another of General Glover, the revolutionary hero, and is designing the Boston and Charlestown monuments.

AT the commencement of Rush Medical College of Chicago on the 14th inst., Professor Moses Gunn of the faculty in delivering the address, took up the lecture by Professor Barker, of Yale college, on "The Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces," and showed that vitality is not the sum of any energies, however, but the intelligent direction of those energies; and that the manifestations which Professor Barker cites as evidence of the correlation of vital with physical forces, are, in fact, only vital force developing physical force, and never the converse.

ALTHOUGH the German steamships have been making voyages to and from New York during the war, their trips have been irregular, going around the north of Scotland and carrying German mails only. But they are quick to take advantage of the armistice to resume their voyages through the British channel and their carrying the English mail. The Hohenzia sailing yesterday, was the first to leave New York on the old route.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

Objects seventy-two feet long can be distinctly seen on the surface of the moon by the great telescopes of the Earl of Rosse and Lord Oxmantown. According to Madler, however, it would require instruments ten times more powerful to distinguish a "man in the moon," providing such an object existed.

THAT was an astute minstrel showman in rural Pennsylvania, who induced a parson to denounce his show as immoral in the course of his sermon, and forbid his flock from visiting it. This gave the burnt corkist a chance to rise in meetin' and defend the show. He played to full houses.

General Cameron has fallen—on the ice, and is laid up.

An ice bridge has been ingeniously formed over one of the most rapid parts of the St. Maurice, in Canada, by suspending a rope from bank to bank, attached to which were a number of branches immersed in the water.

M. De Clot gives it as his experience, during the present war in Europe, that wounded soldiers may, without injury, remain unattended to forty-eight hours, if necessary, provided that the wounds are covered with lint or linen, and kept moistened with a solution containing three per cent. of carbolic acid. He also says soldiers may be protected against typhus, dysentery and other similar diseases by giving them, morning and evening, a wine glass of carbolic water, containing not more than half per cent. of the acid.

Free rides cost nothing of course to the railroads that give them, yet if holders of annual passes on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road had paid for their travel over it in 1870 the company would be $52,000 better off.

The Salisbury, Mass., Manufacturing Company are substituting self-operating mules in spinning, for jacks. The mules are an English invention, improved in America, and the perfection of the system in wool spinning. The cost of this change will be $90,000; and the saving in labor will be sixty-five per cent.

PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1871. A. M. BROWN.

HOMEOPATHY.

Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society in Annual Convention.

On Wednesday this organization held its sixth annual convention at Harrisburg. The President, Dr. Marcellus Cote, of Pittsburgh, in his opening address, advised the society to apply for an act of incorporation by the Legislature, with a medical bill attached to secure a more perfect organization of the society and protect the profession against the admission of uneducated and incompetent persons. He spoke of the prosperous condition of the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, which has a class of one hundred and thirty-five students, and the successful operations of the homeopathic hospitals of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Among the delegates present were Drs. M. Cote, J. C. Burgher, J. H. McClelland, and W. R. Childs, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. J. F. Cooper, of Allegheny City. Among those admitted to membership were Drs. W. Wilson, R. L. McIntyre and Thomas Wallace, of Allegheny City, and Dr. W. C. Bobbins, of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Medical Society reported a membership of eighty; that of Allegheny county has thirty members. In regard to the meeting of the American Institute in Philadelphia in June next, Dr. W. R. Childs stated that the Allegheny County Society suggested that the State Society should raise the sum of $1,000 for the purpose of giving a grand levee, and that this sum should be raised by physicians not residents of Philadelphia. Allegheny county pledged itself to raise $400, which resolution in accordance was passed, and the remaining $600 pledged. Dr. John E. James reported from the Institution for Aged and Infirm Persons of the Methodist Church, that the institution had allopathic and homeopathic attending physicians, and they got along harmoniously. The Society also acted unanimously the resolutions offered by Dr. O. B. Gause, to strike the name of Thomas Hewitt, M. D., from the roll of membership, with the privilege of reinstatement, and resolutions speak of Dr. Hewitt, as one "found guilty of malpractice, and declares that "this Society wishes to express its abhorrence of his crime, and will not retain any person in membership who has been proved to be guilty."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, February 1, 1871.

Balance in Treasury January 31, 1871, ... $1,199,306 78
Applicable for the payment of over due loans, relief notes, and interest certificates, in gold, ... 252,708 68
Total, ... $946,598 42
Amount of principal of loan of June 11, 1840, payable on demand, ... 562,410 49
Amount of funds turned over to Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, to pay semi-annual interest due January and February 1, 1871, ... 895,708 68

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

4½ per cent. bonds, ... 112,000 00
5 per cent. bonds, ... 4,766,710 49
6 per cent. bonds, ... 3,158,250 00
Total, ... $ 8,036,960 49

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN U. S. CURRENCY.

5 per cent. bonds, ... 966,950 00
6 per cent. bonds, ... 27,893,900 00
Total, ... $28,860,100 00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS BEEN STOPPED.

Five per cent. bonds, ... $147,117 85
Six per cent. bonds, ... 9,148 56
Total, ... $156,326 56

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Loan relief fact of May 4, 1841), ... $30,382 00
Interest certificates, unclaimed, ... 4,448 84
Domestic creditors, ... 44 67
Total, ... $100,875 05

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Debt bearing coin interest, ... $ 8,036,960 49
Debt bearing interest in United States currency, ... 28,860,100 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped, ... 156,326 56
Debt bearing no interest, ... 100,875 05
Total debt January 31, 1871, ... $37,097,261 90
Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 26, 1869, ... $ 1,717,979 05

Published in compliance with section 8 of the act approved April 13, 1870.

P. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. W. IRWIN,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE Central Grant Club has been organized in New York city. The first meeting was attended by about three hundred persons, including several of acknowledged influence and character. A permanent organization was effected, with Hon. George Opdyke as President, who concluded his address as follows: "I venture to say that this illustration of General Grant's capacity for administering the Government in the political principle of purity and honesty will win from our opponents so many votes as to make his triumph at the coming election even more glorious than the first." Mr. Opdyke's address was received with hearty approbation.

THE following statement showing the number of libraries in Philadelphia, and the volumes contained in them, is from the recent compilation by Mr. Lesley:

	Number.	Volumes.
Literature of hospitals and benevolent societies,	30	49,435
City libraries,	1	1,625
Medical colleges and schools, &c.	14	41,970
Libraries of courts,	3	7,970
Church libraries,	18	22,500
Church libraries (pastors),	14	230,572
Sabbath school libraries,	401	229,456
Social libraries,	18	102,000
Circulating libraries (subscription),	21	109,528
Circulating libraries (free),	2	140,000
Private libraries, including those of lawyers and clergymen,	2,783	1,690,984
Total,	3,094	2,906,170

THE papers are saying that "the first narrow gauge railroad built in this country is now in successful operation between Akron and Massillon, Ohio, and is used for the transportation of coal." The railroad in question is four feet ten inches in gauge, and operated in connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

Chief Justice Chase has so far recovered that he is able to devote some time daily to the preparation of his contemplated history of national finances during the war.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, who left his home last Monday for Washington, only got as far as Boston, where, finding the state of his health was such that he could not bear the journey in the prevailing cold weather, he returned.

Senator Cameron has been chosen President of an Associated Press formed in Washington for the purpose of having a carnival celebration on the 20th and 21st inst. It is expected that at least five hundred Scotchmen will be congregated there, wearing their full Highland costumes, and including about fifty pipers, and that they will participate in a number of Scotch games for prizes.

No one now is willing to acknowledge that he recommended Percy B. Spear for the position of Indian Agent, and the only gratifying circumstance about the affair is that "as soon as the real character of Spear was made manifest to the President, the appointment was instantly revoked, so that Spear had not an opportunity even to enter upon his duties."

Our Invisible Enemies.

The raw, astringent atmosphere of winter creates and aggravates many ailments. To protect themselves as effectually as possible against the invisible dangers which surround them at this season, should be the especial care of persons constitutionally delicate. As there is no medicinal preparation in use which so thoroughly braces and invigorates the stomach, the liver, and the nerves, as Hostetter's Bitters, a course of that agreeable tonic is particularly advisable for dyspeptic, bilious, and nervous sufferers, in the cold, damp, and trying weather which generally prevails in our climate at this period of the year. Sudden chills have a very bad effect upon dyspeptics and individuals of bilious habits, but unfrequently producing congestion of the liver or bowels, or fevers, sometimes of an intermittent or remittent character. Attacks of rheumatism are also to be apprehended, and when there is a tendency to that complaint the Bitters will be found the best preventive. The operation of the great vegetable tonic is direct and simple. It stimulates and strengthens the digestive and secretive organs and the nerves, and puts the system in a condition to resist the action of those formidable foes of vitality, a low temperature and unwholesome winds and fogs. By quickening the superficial circulation, without creating anything approaching to fever, it imparts tone to the skin, and thus renders the surface of the body comparatively impervious to unhealthy external influence.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets. tf

Our Catalogues.

No. 1---Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.

No. 2---Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, Etc.

ARE NOW READY AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

137 Liberty Street,

Or will be Mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this market and is NOT SURPASSED by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds, on the most favorable terms.

R. CUMMING & CO.,

Successors to J. Knox, 137 LIBERTY ST.

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N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Philadelphia, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Merchants, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers and Capitalists, &c., to aid in this very National enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.

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5 cars prime Shelled Corn,
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And for sale by
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OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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BANKERS,

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overnment Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

Y COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, February 3, 1871.

he local money market continues to move on seven tenor of its way," fluctuating between lerate comfort and stringency. To those who for a plentiful supply of money, we would say that state of the market, for any length of time, be very far off, and will never be reached till we h bottom and take a new departure. The same nkage which has been taking place for the last years must still go on until we reach the specie s, and until that time we may look for closeness oney, shortening of credits, with corresponding ys in payments. The great trouble lies in the that the whole community, having formed hab- incident to an expanded and plentiful money mar- he unable to curtail their expenditures corres- ling to their reduced incomes. Especially is it a the expenders do not feel the reins as do the isiers, and it is in the family where the curb of ailment is last applied.

e believe there is no large city in the country re money is uniformly loaned as cheaply as in this e. Readers of the New York money notices are apt to mislead by the published quotations—as now, ey is rated at 5 and 6 per cent., yet these loans e call with Government bonds as collateral—a e of loans next to impossible to get here, while at same time commercial paper ranges all the way 7 to 15. The quotations for that class of paper ew York yesterday were as follows:

	Per cent.
mercial, first class indorsed, 60 days	6@7
mercial, first class indorsed, 4 months	7@8
mercial, first class indorsed, 6 months	7@9
mercial, first class single names, 60 days	8@12
mercial, first class single names, 4 to 6 mos.	9@15

r of the same class can always be placed here favorable terms and it must be very weak to ompelled to pay the highest rates above noted. e same time we find money quoted at Cincin- and Chicago at from 10 per cent. per annum to per cent. a month.

The first mortgage bonds of the Pittsburgh and nellsville Railroad Company are growing in pub- avor and confidence. On Thursday half a mil- dollars worth of these securities were taken in city and Baltimore at 90 per cent. and accrued st. This issue is now nearly exhausted.

At New York yesterday the *Evening Post* says: temper of speculation at the Stock Exchange is vor of higher gold and of lower prices in the r market, the theory seeming to be that a suffi- amount of gold will be shipped within the next weeks to justify an advance in the premium, and to so impair the bank reserves as to place the r market again within the control of the specie s. However incorrect this theory may be, certain that for the moment it governs the markets."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following ations of Government bonds in New York to- as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their espondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
Bonds of 1881	113½	113	113
Bonds of 1862	114½	114½	114½
Bonds of 1864	110	110	110¼
Bonds of 1865	110	110	110¼
Bonds of 1865 (new)	108¾	109	109
Bonds of 1867	109	109¼	109¼
Bonds of 1868	109¼	109¼	109¼
"	109¾	109¾	109¾
"	111¼	111¼	111¼

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue Wood street, quote United States securities in York to-day as follows:

ed States 6s of 1881	113¼
ed States 5-20s of 1862	113½
ed States 5-20s of 1864	110
ed States 5-20s of 1865	110
ed States 10-40s	109¾
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
n Pacific Railroad	79
ral Pacific Railroad	91¾
ency Pacifics	111¼

The following table, made up from dispatches re- ed at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo ing, No. 8 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of ew York Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of ew York Stock Exchange yesterday:

February 3, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
H	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
cerip	89½	89¾	89¾	89	87½	89¼
"	89½	89¾	89¾	89	87½	89¼
ing	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	98
on						
Cent		112¾		112¾	113	113
ania	94	95	95¾	95¾	94¼	94¼
ia Cent		122½		124		
A. & Fitts	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
N. W	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	74	74
N. W. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½	84½
Island	105½	106	106	106		
ad	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾		
ref	78¾	78	78	78	78¼	78¼
& Wabash						
ref						
Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾
& Miss	35	35½	34¾	34¾	35	35¼
& Alton						
ref						
& Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾		
Central	70½	71	70¾	70¾		
"		71		70¾		
York	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾		
ific	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
ific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
ific Ex		44		44		
ican Ex		44½		44		
	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½

comparison between yesterday's and to-day's ations shows the following changes:

	Frid.	Sat.	¼ hr.	Dec.
and & Hudson	90¾	91	¼	
cerip	89	89½	½	
"	89	89¾	¾	
ing	97¾	98	¼	
Shore	93¾	94¼	½	
land & Pittsburgh	104	103¾		¼
go & Northwestern	74½	75	¼	
preferred	84½	85½	¼	

transactions. Refined is quoted at 20½ to 20¾c, with little disposition to operate. Nothing reported.

TIMOTHY, February 3.—Market firm at $4 65.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 3.—Market quiet at $4 25 to $4 30.

OIL CITY, February 3.—Upper road gravity $4 40; upper road regardless, $4 35@4 50; lower road gravity, $4 60; lower road regardless, $4 50; Oil City gravity, $3 80; Oil City regardless, $4 70 to $4 75. Market dull and declining.

Oil Shipments for January, 1871.

The shipments of refined oil east, not including Waite Line oil—over the A. V. R. R. for January, 1871, have been as follows:

	Bbls.
From Venango City, crude	
From Venango City, refined	125
From Franklin, crude	1,000
From Foster, crude	1,334
From Scrubgrass, crude	650
From Emlenton, crude	330
From Eaglurg, crude	1,200
From Parker's, crude	39,345
From Brady's Bend, crude	322
Total	43,344

Total Shipments of Oil Eastward via A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. During the Year 1870.

	Bbls.
Refined oil	
Benzole	1,976
Naphtha	905
Lubricating oil	684
Total	543,564

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. & W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., February 3, 1871.

Citizens Oil Co, 543 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 538 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 50 bbls to G W White, Harrisburg.

Total Refined ..... 1,131 bbls

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Thos. Clues to H W C Tweedle, 296 bbls. Bentzer, Hopper & Co. to Spray Oil Works, 126 do. Duncan & Young to Riverside Oil Works, 49 do. Wm. Stewart to Standard Oil Works, 156 do. Duncan & Young to Citizens Oil Works, 56 do. H. McKelvey to Vesta Oil Works, 80 do. Bates & Goldsborough to Riverside Oil Works, 74 do. Jas. Wilkins to Standard Oil Works, 46 do.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	35	Standard Oil Works	191
Spray Oil Works	126	H W C Tweedle	296
Sandcon Oil Works	126	Citizens Oil Works	56
Riverside Oil Works	74	Vesta Oil Works	80
Total			1,407

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON BLOOM, AND ORE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 4, 1871.

Our metal market is quiet, consumers being unwilling to meet the views of the producers. The stock of pig iron is light; although the receipts are rather large, they are principally for delivery on former contracts. The sales are meagre. The January receipts show a material increase over the corresponding month of last year. The general opinion is that prices have touched bottom. We are to-day offered the following sales:

Bituminous Coal—Smelted from L. S. Ore.

700 tons gray forge	$31 00—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
300 tons gray forge	32 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	30 50—cash.*
200 tons gray forge	31 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

500 tons gray forge	$30 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	31 00—4 mos.
200 tons red short	30 00—4 mos.
200 tons red short	31 00—4 mos.
150 tons No 1 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
60 tons close gray	29 00—4 mos.
60 tons No 2 foundry, neutral	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons extra gray forge, favorite brand	32 00—cash.
50 tons extra No 2 foundry, favorite brand	34 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 extra foundry	36 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	34 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 2 foundry	33 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 2 foundry	32 50—4 mos.
20 tons mottled C. S	30 00—4 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

200 tons Red Bank	$31 00—6 mos.

Charcoal.

100 tons Allegheny cold short	$31 00—6 mos.
100 tons Allegheny No 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 1 H R, charcoal foundry	36 00—4 mos.
150 tons No 1 H R, charcoal foundry	37 00—6 mos.
50 tons No 1 warm blast	52 00—1 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	$85 00—4 mos.
10 tons Infee	75 50—cash.
20 tons Juniata	87 00—4 mos.

Lake Superior and Missouri Ores.

600 tons Bessemer	9 00—60 days and time.
300 tons Lake Superior	9 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1 Wood, Sons & Co, m	2
Reese, Graff & Co, m	1 Bell, Bro & Co, m	3
Hellman & Him	3 Ryan & Caughey, m	1
Union Mills, m	4 Brown & Co, m	1
Lewis, Miller, D & Co, m	1 Fleming & Co, m	1
Lewis B D & Co, o	1	
Total		19

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m		1

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co, m	2 Brown & Co, m	3
Total		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Bryce & Walker, o	2 Wharton Bros	3
Shoenberger & Co, m	1 Painter & Co, m	1
McKnight P & Co, o	2 Chess, Smith & Co, o	1
Dilworth P & Co, o	1 Colemgh, K & Co, o	1
Jones & Laughlin, o	2 Byers A McCullough, o	2
J Painter & Sons, o	2	
Total		23

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	1 Lewis, Oliver & P, m	2
J W Porter, m	1 Nimick & Co, m	1
Hallman & H, m	2 R W et c, m	1
Total		20

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 3, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull and declined and closed quiet at $1 24¼ seller February, $1 24¾ seller March; this after noon heavy and lower at $1 23¾@1 24¼.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet and ½@¾c lower; closed at 35½@35¾c cash and 36¼@36¾c seller March; this afternoon dull at 35@35½@35¾c.

OATS—No. 2 quiet and ½@¾c higher; closed at 46¼c.

RYE—No. 2 at 87c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull and nominal.

HOGSWINE—Quiet at 8c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled; mess pork closed at $22 cash and $22 50 seller March. Lard 12½c cash, 12¾@12¾c seller March and 13c seller April.

BULK MEATS—Unchanged at $8 40. Live dull at $8 90@7 20.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3 50@7 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour dull and nominal, superfine western and State $6 lbs@6 35; extra do $6 40@6 75; choice do $6 80@7 00; good to choice $6 90@7 25; white western extra, $7 30@7 50; extra Ohio $6 90@7 25; choice do $7 30@7 50. Wheat dull and declined; new spring $1 56; red and amber $1 58@1 60; white Michigan $1 60@1 75. Rye quiet, steady and firm at $1 12 for Bay Quinte. Malt unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 mixed 50c; yellow 50½@51c; white 51c. Oats dull and a shade lower. Western and Ohio, 62@64½c. Hay firm at 90@97½c for shipping and $1 30@1 40 for prime. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 12½@16½c for Rio. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses dull. Rice firmer at 6@c. Rice, 7½@8c. Crude petroleum, 15@15½c; refined, 26c. Pork firm; New 21 short cut $22 50@23 00; old $19 00; prime mess, $22 March and April $23 00@23 25. Beef steady; mess, $10 00@13 00; extra $13@17 50. Hams, $13@21; prime mess, $20@28. India $28@33. Cut meats firm; pickled hams 13½@14c; pickled bellies, 12½@13c; shoulders, 9½c. Middles quiet; long 12½c; short 12c; western long 11½@11¾c; short 11¾c. Lard quiet; prime steam 12½c; kettle dried 13¾c; March 12¾c. Butter 12@22c for western and 28@35c for State. Cheese 11@13c.

LATER.—Flour dull and drooping at $6 75@7 00 for shipping. Wheat very dull; new spring at $1 56@1 57; winter red $1 58@1 60; amber $1 60@1 62. Corn dull. Pork, beef, bacon and lard unchanged. Eggs dull at 29@30c for fresh, and 24@25c for limed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—There is a little more inquiry apparent for staple fabrics adopted to the wants of the early trade, but the market is far from being active, and there is but little change to observe in prices. To-day some of the New York mills bleached muslins will be advanced to 9c and Wamsutta to 10c. For a fortnight past we were aware these two popular makes were sold ahead of production, and thought the former would be advanced to 9c, but now it appears the agents prefer to sell close in short, this conservative policy will keep the general trade in check, and the demand regulates the value. The Meradrock 11-4 brown sheetings are offered at 22½c. Eagle stripes and a few cases of *paper* styles of Gloucester ginghams have been published as low as 18c, but there is no criterion for the market, as the goods are worth 19 or 20c. Of the styles and colors that are good, the supply of all fresh styles of prints is toward buoyancy, while cloths are held at the high rate of 16c, but no material advance can be established permanently. Paper cambrics are 5c higher, but other lots of light colors in shirting delaines are in fine display, and open low. The following rates are established by the Pacific Mills: Print cloths, 64x64s, 12½c; sailings 20c; alpacas 21c; imperial repps 22½c, and 5c oriental and glace lustres 17c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Beeves, firmer at 9¾, making 6,150 for the week; market slow, the stock not all selling and prices unchanged, though the weather is good. Cows, Ohio steers, 8 cwt, sold at 15c; 60 Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 12@15c; 90 at 12@13c; 40 at 10@11c.

Sheep—Receipts 4,500, completing 23,000 for the week; prices are without change, but the feeling is dull. Sales of a car 80 Ohio sold at 6c; a car 72 lbs at 5½c; a car 120 lbs Canadas at 6c.

Hogs—Receipts 1,600 to-day, and 13,400 live and 6,000 dressed for the week; market dull and heavy. Western cars western dressed sold at 9¾@9¾c; light city dressed barely reached 10c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 3.—Cattle firm, and closed dull at a decline of $1 per cwt since opening. Receipts liberal, being 962 cars, against 272 at the close of last week, and 1,197 at the corresponding time last year, averaging 1,197 lbs, at $6 75 to 8 00, 1,136 lbs, at $6 12½ to 6 50, 1,000 lbs, at $5 75 to 6 00, 1,000 lbs, at $5 50 to 5 75, 1,000 lbs, at $5 25 to 5 50, sales of 57 Canada, averaging 1,220 lbs, at $6 62½ to 6 75, 1,000 lbs, at $6 50 to 6 62½, 1,000 lbs, at $6 37½ to 6 50, 1,000 lbs, at $6 25 to 6 37½, 1,000 lbs, at $6 00 to 6 25, 1,000 lbs, at $5 75 to 6 00, 1,000 lbs, at $5 50 to 5 75, 1,000 lbs, at $5 25 to 5 50, 1,000 lbs, at $5 00 to 5 25, 1,000 lbs, at $4 75 to 5 00, 1,000 lbs, at $4 50 to 4 75, 1,000 lbs, at $4 25 to 4 50, 1,000 lbs, at $4 00 to 4 25, 1,000 lbs, at $3 75 to 4 00, 1,000 lbs, at $3 50 to 3 75, 1,000 lbs, at $3 25 to 3 50, 1,000 lbs, at $3 00 to 3 25, 1,000 lbs, at $2 75 to 3 00, 1,000 lbs, at $2 50 to 2 75, 1,000 lbs, at $2 25 to 2 50, 1,000 lbs, at $2 00 to 2 25, 1,000 lbs, at $1 75 to 2 00, 1,000 lbs, at $1 50 to 1 75, 1,000 lbs, at $1 25 to 1 50, 1,000 lbs, at $1 00 to 1 25, 1,000 lbs, at 75c to $1 00, 1,000 lbs, at 50 to 75c, 1,000 lbs, at 25 to 50c, 1,000 lbs, at 25c and under, 27 per cent., and buyers offering $7 50. Receipts for the week ending this evening 342 cars of cattle, 8,550 sheep, 46 cars sheep. Shipments—280 cars cattle, 70 cars hogs, and 20 cars sheep.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Cotton steady; middling 14½c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 25@6 50. Wheat dull and prices dropping at $1 23@1 25. Corn dull and lower at 35@35½c. Oats dull and lower at 31@32c. Rye firmer at 85c. Barley firm; fall $1 05@1 25. Coffee firm at 15½@20c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@10c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@11½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 55@60c. Oats firmer at 31@32c. Barley firm; fall $1 05@1 25. Coffee firm at 15½@20c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@10c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@11½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 55@60c. Pork dull and lower at $20 50@20 75. Bulk meats dull, packing holding for shoulders at 8c and clear sides, loose; bacon only in limited jobbing demand at 9½@11½c. Hogs dull and nominal, and firm at $7 50; receipts 800. Tobacco steady with moderate demand; new lugs $6@9; leaf $10 to $14. Whiskey light. Lard dull and declined to 8c. Gold 111¼. Exchange par.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Tobacco—sales of 152 hhds; market steady at unchanged prices. Lugs $5 50@6 75 for common to good lugs; $7 50@8 00 for common to good bright wrappers. Bagging—Nothing doing and unchanged. Cotton dull and drooping; sales 100 bales on the basis of 19¾c for low middling. Flour firm; extra family $5 75. Grain quiet and firm. Provisions dull; mess pork $20 50. Bacon 9¾@12½c for bulk meats, and 11@11½c, packed. Lard—tierces 12½c, kegs 14½c. Hams, sugar cured, 16c; plain 15c, packed. Whisky declined to 88c, but in demand.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and shade lower; amber Michigan $1 26 No. 1 red Wabash $1 25½. No. 2 $1 23¾. No. 1 amber Illinois $1 26; No. 1 amber Indiana $1 25; rejected and No. 2 spring $1 16. Corn steady; high mixed 56½c; low 55½c; yellow 56c. Oats dull and a shade lower. Michigan 45c. Rye—No. 2 seed steady at $1 42. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $8 50@8 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Flour firm; Western extra $6 75@7 75. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1 60@1 61. Rye $1 00. Corn—yellow 59@61c; mixed 57@58c. Oats unchanged. Mess pork $23. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour firm. Wheat scarce, firm and unchanged. Corn—yellow 62c. Oats 56@56c. Provisions unchanged. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky dull at 96@96½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour—Extra spring 1[illegible] lower at $7 87. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1 25; No. 2 $1 25¾. Oats—No. 2 quiet and nominal at 35c. Rye dull at 96c. Barley—No. 1 steady at 85c. Dressed hogs quiet at $8 50@8 62. Mess pork easier at $21 50.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 1 red winter $1 26; No. 2 do $1 24. Corn dull at 46c. Oats firm at 50c. Crude petro corn dull and nominal at $4 35@4 40; refined quiet at 25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton dull at 14½c; receipts 2,295 bales; shipments 1,446 bales; receipts for the week 19,666 bales; shipments 18,950 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 3.—Cotton firmer at 14½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 3.—Cotton dull; middling 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 3.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 12½@12¾c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, February 3.—River forty-five inches and falling, and full of ice. Weather clear and cool.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 3, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 1 P. M. Passed down: Fleetwood at 8 P. M. River rising; clear and cold.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 3, 1870.

River falling; eight feet ten inches water. Clear.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, February 3, 1870.

River falling; twelve feet water. Clear. Ther. 27 degrees.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hemphill	Elizabeth.
Cheftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Fisenliken	Geneva.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Monongahela—Ten feet and falling.		
Oil City—Forty-five inches and falling.		

The marks last evening indicated ten feet water and falling. The Allegheny was full of heavy ice. A number of boats are laying up, and will depart as soon as the heavy ice has run out.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. mail packet, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Geneva, Belle, 8 A. M.

Cincinnati, St. Charles, Dravo, 4 P. M.

Zanesville, Carrie Brooks, 4 P. M.

Mt. Louis, Silver Lake No. 4, 4 P. M.

THE tow boat Eagle arrived since our last.

MORE COAL LOST.—Capt. N. J. Bigley lost a coal boat on Thursday afternoon at Deadman.

D. T. LANE is the name of the new Pittsburgh and Parkersburg packet.

THANKS.—We are indebted to our friend G. L. Reppert of the Carrie Brooks for a manifest.

THE tow boat Rover and barges are announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE tow boat Collier and barges are loading for St. Louis.

THE Wannanita, Capt. Rees, is coming up with 400 tons sugar and molasses.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, left for Portsmouth with a good trip.

THE towboat Whale has arrived and will go out on this river.

THE packet St. Charles, Capt. Dravo, leaves for Cincinnati on time.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. Darragh, was due last evening.

THE towboat Simpson Horner has arrived, and is making ready for another trip.

THE tow barges Bellie, Capt. E. A. Flenniken, taken her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat has careful and attentive officers.

THE floating capital of the Mississippi river and tributaries is estimated at fifteen millions of dollars.

THE fine steamer Julia No. 2 will arrive on time on Monday, and leave promptly at her advertised time. She is a favorite packet, and will be in charge of accomplished and accommodating gentlemen.

A WRITER for the Memphis *Avalanche*, who calls himself "Will o' the Wisp," says that a charter of accomplished and accommodating gentlemen.

A WRITER for the Memphis *Avalanche*, who calls himself "Will o' the Wisp," says that a charter of accomplished and accommodating gentlemen.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. These boats, all side-wheelers, are built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE fine steamer Silver Lake No. 4, Captain Todd, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE H. M. Shreve left Shreveport on the 24th for St. Louis, with 600 tierces of beef, 3,000 packages of corn, 200 tierces of lard, 3,000 packages of flour, and 1,000 packages of sundries. The boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

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THE Wheeling *Register* of Friday says: The wharf-boat belonging to Bowman & Co. lies at the foot of Union street. When the river falls again she will be reanchored, and be as good as new.

CAPT. V. DELERY, the old steamboat man, died at America, near Mound City, Illinois, January 28, aged sixty-three years. He located at Mound City at an early day, and at one time owned considerable property there.

CAIRO, February 3.—Yesterday the J. Sharp McDonald struck the bank fairly, and ran about fifteen above Cairo, sunk two boats and stove in the bulkhead of a third one, belonging to Horner, Wood & Co., of Cairo city. The McDonald had six boats in tow, bound for that firm in tow.

THE new steamer R. W. Skillenger left Wheeling yesterday for Cincinnati, was met by the Pittsburgh and Portsmouth packet, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday and Portsmouth every Thursday. Her first trip from here will commence on Monday, 13th. She will be commanded by Capt. F. M. Fleshe[illegible].

THE splendid sidewheel packet St. Charles, Captain C. A. Dravo, is announced for Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. For speed, accommodation and attentive officers, this boat stands A No. 1. Captain Dravo is a great favorite with passengers and shippers, and deserves success, for strict business on the square. The first clerk is W. S. Dravo, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The bluffs and wharf were crowded with people as the James Howard rounded to this afternoon. She has been visited by thousands. She came in drawing nearly eight feet, with between hundred tons on board. Business was remarkably active here to-day. Twenty-three steamers lay at the wharf this afternoon, three and four abreast, like ships at the port of Orleans wharf. The levee was crowded with cotton and merchandise. The wharfage collected here last month amounted to $3,068 20.

IT is said that in Arkansas the laws of the State allow wreckers a salvage of thirty per cent. on a third percent. In Tennessee the legal salvage is ten per cent. of the value of the goods saved. The result of this diversity of codes is that the wreckers who set about the task of saving the cotton bales on the W. R. Arthur, invariably carried them to the Arkansas shore. Even cotton bales that were drifting within fifty yards of the Tennessee side, were coaxingly drawn across the river.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: A friend at our elbow informs us the first steamer Nashville was built at Cincinnati in the year 1825. She was a third steamer, measuring 200 tons, and owned by parties in Nashville, and plied between Nashville and New Orleans. She was commanded by Captain Buchanan, and Sharp Baldwin was clerk. The hull was built by Wm. Parsons, and the machinery by Wm. Tift—the first steamboat engines the latter built in Cincinnati. Captain Minor's Nashville, built at Cincinnati in 1828, came out in January, 1829, instead of 1830. The latter carried a figure head of her captain on her cut water, made by Mr. Sims, an eminent wood carver.

Report of the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, for January, 1871.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Number patients remaining last day of December, 1870	59	127	
Admitted during the month	69	70	139
Number of patients remaining and admitted			257
Discharged during the month	70	163	
Died during the month	1	1	
Remaining on the last day of the month	59	93	
Private patients remaining		7	

T. J. GRIFFITHS, Surgeon in Charge.

On the last trip of the Carrie Brooks, out on the Ohio, Mr. Noah Ingram, engineer, and Cliff Crane, while endeavoring to oil the shaft, slipped and fell overboard, the latter striking on the pilot rang the bell to land the boat, to which summons the engineer did not respond. As soon as it was discovered that the engineer was missing the boat was turned round and proceeded back some distance but nothing could be seen of the unfortunate engineer. Supposing that he had been drowned, the boat turned again,and some distance below where the accident occurred the engineer was found on the bank of the river, safe and sound, he having succeeded in swimming ashore.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Coal is being supplied here to steamers at fifty cents per box. That is about low enough and much cheaper than wood at $3 50 to $4 a cord. There is no doubt about the future scarcity. Competition is lively everywhere along the river.

THE Lizzie, which grounded within a mile of the mouth of Yazoo on New Year's Day, and has since been high and dry, has again got upon the element of water. Wm. Stephenson, a well known Yazoo pilot, was at the wheel when she got ashore.

A lot of iron and machinery from the Emma No. 3, lost above here some months ago, has been lying on the levee near the foot of Monroe street for the past week or two. The river rose above it, and the wharfboater found its situation dangerous both to the boats landing near. Being unable to have it and the boats landing near. Being unable to have it moved by any other method, he hired it done at considerable expense, and ten days hence he is going to sell it out to pay charges. The lot embraces two cylinders, a shaft and a doctor engine, together with sundry rods, bog chains, guys, etc.

THE St. Louis *Lepublican* of Thursday says: Yesterday signalized the arrival of a boat from two hundred miles up the Missouri river—the J. F. Frazer, from Bootsville. This is the first arrival in 1871 from that stream. Captain Samuel S. Estriken, in command of the Nile, arrived yesterday from Vicksburg. The Nile brought up thirty-five tons of freight. A new packet company, to have the corporate name of St. Louis and Missouri River Packet Company, is really a consolidation of the Miami K line and the Miami Star line of packets. The new company, when fully organized, will purchase the boats lately belonging to the two old companies at an appraised valuation. The boats owned by the K line are the St. Luke and Alice. The Star line owned the W. G. Lewis, Mountaineer and Walter B. Dale. The last named, however, will be dismantled. The Star line, however, have two new boats being built. The company have not elected their officers. The will be one of our strongest and most safe steamboat corporations.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

W J Stein & Bro, 9 bxs 8 qrsters, 15 bbls sweet potatoes. Voigt, M & Co, 8 bbls sweet potatoes. Tate M & Tate, 1 box gas fixtures. Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad, 10 car wheels. Lippincott J & Bro, 6 bxs fruit, 5 bxs groceries. J McCurdy & Co, 15 bxs fruit, 8 bbls sweet potatoes. Wilson, Mc[illegible] & Co, 5 bxs glassware. E Hunkinson, 1 pkge s w. Hanson & Co, 3 pkgs drugs. G A Kelly, 11 bbls dried fruit. Lindsey, S & Co, 29 bdls rails, 1 box tools. Regmer & Bro, 5 bbls oil. Lowry, J & Co, 1 bbl do. H W Rankin, 1[illegible] Arbuthnot & Co, 2 bxs tea. Bryan, [illegible] Bryan, 7 bbls liquor. Mrs Pitt, 1 bbl do. Blanchard, S bxs tea. [illegible] H [illegible] 1 bbl sugar. J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl liquor. Wm Eichbaum & Co, 10 bbls liquor. Hamilton, J & Co, 1 bbl do. Fleming & Co, 1 bbl liquor. J S Kuhl & Co, 1 bbl liquor. Fulton, H & Co, 5 bbls sugar. D Gregg & Co, 5 bbls sugar. Hamilton, J & Co, 5 bbls sugar. D Ainworth & Co, 3 bbls currants. Wm Hastings & Co, 3 bbls sugar. C G Hammond & Co, 3 bbls sugar. Johnson & Co, 10 bbls sugar. Knox A & O, 3 bbls sugar. Kay & Co, 3 bbls sugar. Wm Eichbaum & Co, 2 bbls sugar. Wm Eichbaum & Co, 2 do do. Mc[illegible] & Co, 1 bx groceries. Nicholson Bro's & Co, 1 bx. McKelvey, D & Co, 1 bx d goods. C P Markle 1 bx machinery. Wm Eichbaum & Co, 1 bx d goods. H W Rank

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE COTTON TAX CASES.

Sixty Million Dollars Involved—Investigation of General Butler's Management of Soldiers' Asylums—Petition Against the Cincinnati Bridge—Removal of Brooklyn Navy Yard—The Conference on Income Tax Repeal Unable to Agree, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1871.

The Butler Investigation.

The investigation of Gen. Butler's management of the affairs of the National Soldiers' Asylum was continued to-day, and three witnesses were examined. It is understood that the committee has not yet established any charge of dishonesty against the General, but that the progress of the inquiry thus far indicates that the affairs of these institutions have not been conducted with all the care and prudence that should have been exercised. The investigation will not be continued.

The Cotton Tax Case.

Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, expects to reach Washington this evening. He will appear before the Supreme Court of the United States in the argument of the cotton tax case, set for Tuesday next. There will be an imposing array of legal talent in the argument of this case, involving the constitutionality of the law imposing the tax. Should the Court decide the law unconstitutional, it will necessitate the return of nearly sixty millions of dollars to the tax payers.

A Petition from Pennsylvanians.

The petition of 195 citizens of Pennsylvania was presented in the House to-day, praying Congress to interfere to prevent the blockade of the river by the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad bridge.

Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject of the removal of the Brooklyn navy yards under consideration, but took no action. Mr. Lynch explained the provisions of his joint resolution, and directs the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission of two line officers of the navy with one officer of the Engineer Corps of the army, to examine and report as soon as practicable on the feasibility of the consolidation of navy yards at Kittery, Maine, and Charlestown, Mass., having in view the removal of the yard from Charlestown. The committee decided to report the resolution favorably.

The Income Tax Repeal.

The Conference Committee of the Senate bill repealing the income tax met to-night, but failed to come to any agreement on the questions at issue. The House conferees said the House was nearly unanimous in its opinion that the Senate had not a right to originate the bill.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL CHANGES.

The name of Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county, is changed to Parker's Landing, and Miss Tillie Odgen retained as Postmistress. Appointments.—Josiah Bartlett Postmaster at Cogan Station, Lycoming county, vice Edward Lyon, resigned. Jos. Herman Postmaster at Leidy, Clinton county, vice Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, resigned. Benj. F. Foster Postmaster at Ogdensburg, Tioga county, vice John Irwin, resigned. John Rodinghamer Postmaster at Stuckey Creek, Tioga county, vice A. John Smith, resigned. Samuel Butler Postmaster at South Hill, Bradford county, vice Jarvis Butler, resigned. Discontinued.—Office at Stuckeyville, Bedford county. Papers should now go to Bedford. Office at Parsonville, Venango county. Papers should now go to Shrewsbury.

ASSAY COMMISSIONERS.

The following were appointed to-day by the President Commissioners for the annual assay at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia on the 13th: Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. John Ferry, United States assay office; Rev. A. J. A. Barnard, President of Columbia College, N. Y.; J. R. Hildrid, Assistant Superintendent of Coast Survey; and Measures: Hon. H. R. Linderman, Philadelphia; John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; Hon. John P. Putnam, Boston; E. B. Elliott, Esq., Washington; Horace Thompson, St. Paul, Minn.; McIlvaid Hudson, Ohio.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Construction of Gunboats Ordered.

LONDON, February 3.—The Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gunboats.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 3.—The steamship Caspian, from Baltimore, has arrived at Liverpool.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 3, 1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs easier. Wheat—California, 10s. 7d.; total receipts for three days 29,500 quarters, all American. Cheese 72s 6d. Bacon firmer at 59s 6d for Cumberland cut; 52s for short rib middles. Tallow 42s 9d.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says that the Senate committee on credentials, reported yesterday that Brooks is entitled to the seat, and he was sworn in. The Clayton party attempted to pass a resolution to adjourn on the first of March. It was defeated, and the friends of the Lieutenant Governor say they will not adjourn until it is definitely settled who succeeds Clayton.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—The State Senate this afternoon passed a concurrent resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against further appropriations to the national capital at Washington, and also requesting them to urge the removal of the capital to some more central and convenient point.

CRIME.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—In De Kalb county, on the night of January 29, John Bresswood forced his way into the residence of James Billings, killed Mrs. Billings with an ax and wounded her daughter, a girl of thirteen and made his escape. Billings was absent on a trip to Sparta. Bresswood's object was the violation of the person of Billing's daughter. The girl cannot live. Bresswood is still at large.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—As far as ascertained, about $25,000 was stolen from the Kensington bank, mostly in coupons of government bonds. The burglars were very careful in making their selection of funds, to discard registered bonds. The police have obtained no clue to the robbers. The vault of the bank was so damaged that it could not be opened today, disarranging business considerably.

FIRES.

Windsor Locks, Conn.

HARTFORD, February 3.—Early Saturday night the cotton opener and lapper room and stock house of the Middlecott Company's stock and mill, at Windsor Locks, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with their contents. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Painesville, Ohio, yesterday, the citizens celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of Horace Greeley. A letter from Mr. Greeley regretting his inability to be present was read.

At Louisville, Ky., yesterday afternoon, Martin Freeman, an employee in Avery's plow factory, was caught in a belt he was replacing on a grind stone shaft and was horribly mangled. His right arm was torn from his shoulder, the left arm and both legs and feet crushed, and his back and hips bruised.

Lucien Hollingsworth, engineer of the steamboat J. N. Phillips, had his leg crushed at Nashville yesterday by a floating tree.

The National Turf Congress, at Buffalo, New York, yesterday adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on the first Wednesday in February, 1872.

A man named Jensen, a carpenter in the employ of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, was run over by a car in Chicago yesterday, and instantly killed.

The firm of Hasfeld, Elliott & Co., of Cincinnati, was declared bankrupt yesterday.

Prominent citizens of Boston have raised 130,000 toward establishing in that city a museum of fine arts.

The citizens of Leavenworth, Kansas, were rejoiced over the election of one of their number to the United States Senate, and gave expression to their thanks by a banquet to the Legislature last night. Of course there was a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—River stationary, with six feet ten inches water in the chute and eight feet ten inches in the canal. Clear and pleasant; mercury 36 degrees. Freights are reported unchanged. Arrived—Robert Burns with Silver Moon in tow, Memphis; Lorena, Cincinnati; Departed—Robert Burns and Silver Moon, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle and barges, New Orleans. The Lorena is attached here for damages for a lot of mules shipped last fall by Mr. Cohen, of this State. She will probably get off to New Orleans to-morrow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—River stationary, with fifteen feet on Harpeth shoals. Fair and pleasant. Arrived—Burkes like, J. N. Phillips, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Talisman, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans; Mary Forsyth, St. Louis; Cleburne, Arkansas Belle; Ida, White river.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—River six feet; risen one foot in the last twenty-four hours; seventeen feet six inches space under the bridge. Arrivals—Bermuda, Evansville; Telegraph, Guyandotte; John T. Moore, Louisville; Lumberman, Nashville; Exchange, Pittsburgh. Clear; temperature 26 degrees.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Arrived—Petona and barges, Cincinnati; Mary Ann and barges, Pittsburgh; Great Republic, Cairo; Glencoe, Louisville; Dexter, St. Louis; Imperial, Lumberton; Nashville packet, 9 A. M.; Blue Lodge, Memphis to Pittsburgh, 11 A. M.; Mary Davasse, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 3 A. M.; H. M. Shreve, Shreveport to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; Quitman, Vicksburg packet, 8 A. M.; Alice, Memphis to St. Louis, and Jennie Baldwin, Louisville to Cairo, 5 P. M. River rose twelve inches. Clear; mercury 45 degrees.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; W. H. Brown, Cairo. Departed—H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; W. H. Brown, Cairo. River stationary. Weather clear and very warm.

William Clark, who deserted his wife and family in New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and took with him Miss Nancy Dunn, has been seen recently in Chicago, and there is some talk of sending after him. Mae Dunn, who returned to her father's house a few days ago, was arrested at the instance of Mrs. Clark, and held in $1,000 bail.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, February 3.—The supply of cattle exceeds that of last week by 425 head, and the average quality is much inferior; but little done to-day, and the market declined 1@2c. lower, prices ranging from 5½@6½c. Sheep and lambs steady; supply moderate and demand fair; average quality not so good as last week. New York extras 6½@6¾c. Michigan 6@6½c. Illinois 5½@6c. and Canadas 6¼@6½c. Hogs nothing doing in live hogs; the arrivals have gone forward on first hands; dressed are now preferred by local, eastern and southern dealers. In milch cows there were no transactions.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton dull; low middlings 15½c.; bulk meats 6½, 13½@13½c. packed. Bacon—clear sides 15½c.; hams 16½@17c.; clear sugar-cured hams 19½c. Lard 15c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Wheat $1@1 30. Flour $4 50@7 50.

FRANCE.

Condition of Paris Terrible.

Populace Excited Against England.

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME

Should the War be Prolonged, It Will be Pursued Relentlessly.

Sherman's March to the Sea to be Repeated.

ENGLAND.

Recivetuling Paris—Garibaldi Asks for the Armistice—Dates of Election and Convening the National Assembly.

LONDON, February 3.—The revictualing of Paris is going on to the full extent circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

Prince Frederick Charles has removed his headquarters to Tours.

It is said that General Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

Elections for members of the National Assembly will take place in Paris on the 5th, and in the Departments on the 8th inst. The Assembly, which will consist of 753 Deputies, will meet at Bordeaux on the 12th.

The Eastern Department Not Included in the Armistice.

LONDON, February 3.—The following is the text of that portion of the convention for the armistice concluded between Bismarck and Favre, which relates to the operations in the east. Military operations in the interior department of the east will continue. Belfort will capitulate, but the siege of Belfort, will continue independently of this armistice until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarkation, tracing which through the departments mentioned is reserved for after understanding.

Occupation of the Forts at Paris—A Howling Wilderness.

LONDON, February 3.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Versailles writes that the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over Fort Valerien at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. From occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger, and nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily. St. Cloud and Garches are utterly destroyed, Versailles much injured, and the whole country between the hostile lines a howling wilderness.

The "Times" Dispatch as to Bismarck's Terms of Peace Untrue.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Independence Belge* has a telegram from Bordeaux, stating that the London *Times'* report of the condition of peace is untrue, and if it was correct, the knowledge that such terms were proposed would remove the influence of the extreme war party, lately weakened by the flight of Bourbaki's army into Switzerland.

Bismarck's Outrageous Terms of Peace—Faidherbe and Dargent Ordered to Evacuate their Positions.

LONDON, February 3.—The London *Times* says it is not surprised at the general doubt felt as to the truthfulness of the Berlin telegram announcing Bismarck's terms of peace. Anything so exorbitant has not been heard of in the history of modern war. The *Times*, however, reiterates the belief that the dispatch is well grounded, and can only hope that this monstrous programme will prove not to represent the settled purpose of the German Government.

Generals Faidherbe and Dargent, refusing to evacuate their positions in accordance with the terms of the armistice, have received orders from Bordeaux to comply.

FRANCE.

Capitulation Regarded as Disastrous—Opposition to Cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Special to the Herald.]

BORDEAUX, February 2.—The capitulation is regarded here as disastrous. Active preparations are making for the elections. A meeting which was held to-day indignantly the cession of Favre, and resolved to oppose to the death all attempts to cede Alsace and Lorraine, and support for the election to the Executive Assembly of the following members: Gambetta, Rollin, Greve, Flourens, and Thiers.

Gambetta Retreating Southward.

BAIRE, February 3.—Gambetta is retreating southward. The second parallel at Belfort was opened yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

The German Programme—Condition of Paris Hatred of England.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, February 1.—The Emperor visited Valerien yesterday. He leaves the army at the close of the armistice. Should the war be prolonged, it will be pursued relentlessly. Prince Frederick Charles, Manteuffel and Falkenstein are to be entrusted with the task of conquering the South. Moltke will retain supervision, but a subordinate will exercise actual command of the manders. A repetition of Sherman's march to the sea is then thought of.

Favre was in Paris yesterday, and returned to-day. The condition of Paris is terrible. The population are excited against the French. Favre has threatened the German authorities not to allow any Englishmen to enter. He leaves their line very reluctantly.

Another Call on the Landwehr.

SAARBRUCK, February 1.—Another call on the Landwehr for men between the ages of twenty-seven and forty-seven, was issued to-day. From the new reserve three hundred thousand men will be marched into France on short notice.

The bridge between Toul and Nancy, which was blown up by the French, has been repaired.

John Gunther, of New York, passed through here to-day, on his way to Paris from Geneva. He has the patches for Minister Washburne and funds for the assistance of all Americans in Paris, contributed by their fellow-citizens in Dresden.

BELGIUM.

The Peace Negotiations Create Consternation in the Imperial Camp.

Special to the Herald.]

BRUSSELS, February 2.—Peace negotiations created great consternation in the camp of the Imperialists, who had hoped to treat directly with Bismarck and return to France through a treaty of peace. Despatches are now making for the terminate negotiations with the Prussian government. Rauher has gone to Versailles and Count Wilhelmsburg to St. Petersburg. The Empress and Princess Mathilde are here.

Not Regarded Censurable.

BRUSSELS, February 3.—A motion censuring the Government for allowing the Pilgrim's meeting here in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope to travel at their pleasure, was rejected by a vote of 53 to 42.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

France Not to be Represented.

LONDON, February 3.—A despatch to the London *Times* from Versailles, dated yesterday, says that Favre refuses to attend the Conference or appoint a substitute, but will send A. D'Harcourt, the present French Charge D'Affaires in London, to act as the representative of France.

Prussia Gains Her Point in the Conference.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, February 2.—At a meeting of the Conference to-day, Lord Granville declined the offer of the pretensions, being acknowledged as shielding Turkey, who obtains no new guarantee.

THE ARTHUR EXPLOSION.

Who Is to Blame for It?—What Should be Done in Such Cases?

So positive was the testimony of the owners of the W. R. Arthur that the boilers of their steamers were in good condition, so explicit were the statement of engineers that they were well supplied with water and had the steam pressure several pounds within the limit fixed by the United States inspectors at a recent inspection, and so unanimous were the river editors of the journals of the Mississippi Valley in crediting the officers of the unusually high character of the boat for care and prudence, that we have refrained from joining in the common cry against the steamboat inspection system, charging with the responsibility for the dreadful disaster it has encountered. An accident is not always *prima facie* evidence of carelessness on the part of those in charge, and it is unwise to pitch in, in such a case as the present, until there is some evidence upon which to base charges.

In regard to this very accident another theory, and a very plausible one, too, has been suggested by John W. Carroll, late Master Mechanic of the second engineer of the Arthur, who stood within a few feet of her boilers at the time of the accident, says: "I heard a *report* as though a joint had given way, then another, which was the bursting of the boilers." Now, says Mr. Carroll, it is a well known fact, the boilers of the Arthur were connected one with the other, and that the giving way of any joint which would create a report would *of course* relieve the pressure of steam upon all the boilers to such a degree as to render another explosion simply *impossible*. He finds an explanation in some "outside agency," and says there cannot be found in the history of steamboatmen a repetition of Sherman's march to the sea is then thought of.